MORNING EDITION

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# Nippon Army Takes Tavoy, Burma; Mass Raid Conducted on Singapore

## KAYA IS CONFIDENT OF WARTIME SET-UP AND SOUND FINANCES

### Policy Formulated for Successful Execution of Greater East Asia War

### SPEAKS IN LOWER HOUSE

### Economic Circles of Nation Tranquil—Financiers and Industrialists Ready

The House of Representatives, meeting in plenary session on Wednesday afternoon, heard Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explain the 1942-43 fiscal year general and additional budgets, running to a total of ¥8,698,000,000 and the general policies followed by his Ministry in formulating measures, absolutely necessary to perfect the nation's wartime financial structure, which are before the House.

He explained that the estimates which had been introduced into the Diet did not include the appropriations to the temporary war expenditure account. These appropriations, he indicated, would be laid before the House at an early date.

He stated that the new undertakings of the Government for which provision is made in next year's general and supplementary budgets were limited to those which were considered essential to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia and to the actual construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this connection, the Finance Minister made a number of important statements in the latter part of his address.

**Financial Circles Quiet**

The points he strove to drive home to the House and for that matter to the people of the nation are:

1. The second year of the Greater East Asia War saw financial circles as tranquil as though there had been no war, indicating the tremendous confidence of the nation's financiers, businessmen and industrialists in their ability to cope with whatever problems that might arise in the process of their effort to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

2. Bank and postal deposits in the nation showed a tremendous increase last year. The fresh debentures issued ran to ¥2,649,000,000.

3. Bonds, which have been issued since the China Affair, aggregating ¥26,361,000,000, for the most part were absolved smoothly. If the people will make an effort, they will not find it difficult to digest bonds to be issued during the next fiscal year, which are expected to be large in view of the current situation.

3. The people are prompt in tax payments. This is remarkable, remembering the fact that the tax burden has increased to a large extent.

4. There are closer economic ties between Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Trade relations between Japan and French Indo-China and Thailand are on the increase, a heartening indication from the viewpoint of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

5. The challenge of the situation to scuttle the policy of quoting the yen in terms of American and British currency has been met. Henceforth, all currencies in Greater East Asia shall be linked with the yen. The policy of the Government is for the Bank of Japan to act as a sort of clearing house for settlements of East Asiatic countries.

6. The Government is ready to consider loans to private undertakings, which are considered essential to the development of resources in the southern region.

7. The convertible note system has been abolished in favor of the managed currency system. The measure, which has been in force for some time for most practical purposes, will be an aid to the Bank of Japan, the performance of its functions to be the center of the nation's currency and financial system. All private financing institutions in the nation are expected to give voluntary cooperation to the Government in overcoming economic problems confronting the country.

**Budget Over ¥8 Billion**

The Finance Minister began his lengthy address by offering an explanation of the 1942-43 general and additional budgets. The general budget amounts to ¥6,235,000,000 and the additional budget runs to ¥2,462,000,000, a total of ¥8,698,000,000.

The additional budget, he explained, carries appropriations to meet the needs of various measures, which are considered necessary to meet the situation that has arisen since the start of war with the United States and

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## Army War Results

### Premier Tojo in Capacity as War Minister Outlines Fast Progress of War of Greater East Asia Before Diet

Recounting the activities of the Imperial Army Forces since his last report, Premier Hideki Tojo, in capacity as War Minister, summarized Wednesday at the opening session of the 79th session of the Diet the military victories of the Army.

The Premier's speech in full follows:

"Within a month of the declaration of war, we were successful in reducing Hongkong and Manila, two corners of the triangular stranglehold upon the Empire and, in the past few days, the Army has pushed back the British in Malaya almost to the island of Singapore itself.

"The capture of Singapore, last stronghold of Anglo-American prestige in Asia, is not long in the offing.

"In the meantime, far from releasing pressure on Chungking, our armies have continued their activities, completely keeping the Chiang Kai-shek mobs in check.

"1. In the Philippine theater of war, our forces which effected a surprise landing at Lingayen Bay, Luzon Island, on December 22, took the island with the speed of an avalanche, pushing back the helpless American forces composed of some three divisions and, by December 31 our forces had crossed the Angat River, 40 kilometers to the north of Manila, while other units captured Baguio on the 27th and released 605 Japanese nationals who were imprisoned there.

**Pincer Move Staged**

"In the meantime, on the 24th, another landing party forced its way ashore at Ramon Bay, east of Manila, and moved northward, placing Manila within the jaws of a gigantic pincer maneuver.

"Taking advance of the strategic advantage thus gained, our forces converged upon Manila from the north and south and entered the city on the 2nd of this month and completed occupation the next day. At the commonwealth capital, our forces released some 3,300 Japanese nationals and captured vast quantities of automobiles, gasoline, armaments and rolling stock.

"With the capture of Manila, the main force of the enemy sought refuge on the fortified island of Corregidor while other remnants of the enemy fled to Bataan Peninsula. Since, our forces have been subjecting the enemy on the island and the peninsula to unrelenting attacks by air and by land, capturing in the meantime Olangapo on the 10th and also other important points on the peninsula.

"On Mindanao Island, our forces

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## NAVY CHIEF SHIMADA REVEALS JOLO FALL, ATTACK ON TUTUILA

### Enemy Air Base in American Samoan Group Destroyed by Japanese Force

### SITUATION SUMMARIZED

### Brilliant Naval Gains in Pacific Operations Outlined Before Both Houses

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his report on the progress of naval war operations, submitted on Wednesday to the Diet on its reopening, made a very important announcement, which has not yet been publicized by the Imperial Headquarters.

Navy Minister Shimada in the course of his lengthy report referred to the occupation of Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago of the Philippines effected by an Imperial Navy Force in close cooperation with an Imperial Army Force on December 25. The successful occupation was realized following a surprise attack by the Japanese Forces.

Jolo is located southwest of Mindanao Island in the Philippines and the occupation of this key strategic point means the placing of the Sulu Sea and Celebes Sea under Japan's control. This, combined with the occupation of Davao, has rendered Japan's strategic operation over the southern sea regions advantageous, the Navy Minister pointed out.

**Tutuila Base Smashed**

In the same report, he made another noteworthy announcement disclosing the destruction of an air base and other military establishments on Tutuila Island of the American Samoan Group in Southwestern Pacific by a Japanese Force on December 17. He added the Japanese attacks there have continued since then.

Tutuila is the largest island of the Samoan Group, having an area of 40 square miles and a population of 9,300. It used to be an intermediate island of call for the Pan-American Air Transport Company, but ceased to operate in 1938. The island is strategically a vantage point connecting Johnston and Maui Islands. Moreover, it is reported the United States has been establishing equipment for sea and land planes with an outlay of $8,100,000 since March of last year.

According to his reports, since the beginning of the war, the Japanese Naval operations in the Pacific resulted in sinking seven battleships of the enemy, two cruisers, six destroyers, 18 submarines, 27 gun-boats and mine-sweepers, in addition to four battleships, six cruisers, one seaplane tender and three destroyers damaged.

Meanwhile the Japanese Navy lost one destroyer, three mine-sweepers, two submarines and three transports since the end of last year. Since the beginning of the present war, the Imperial Navy lost four destroyers, four mine-

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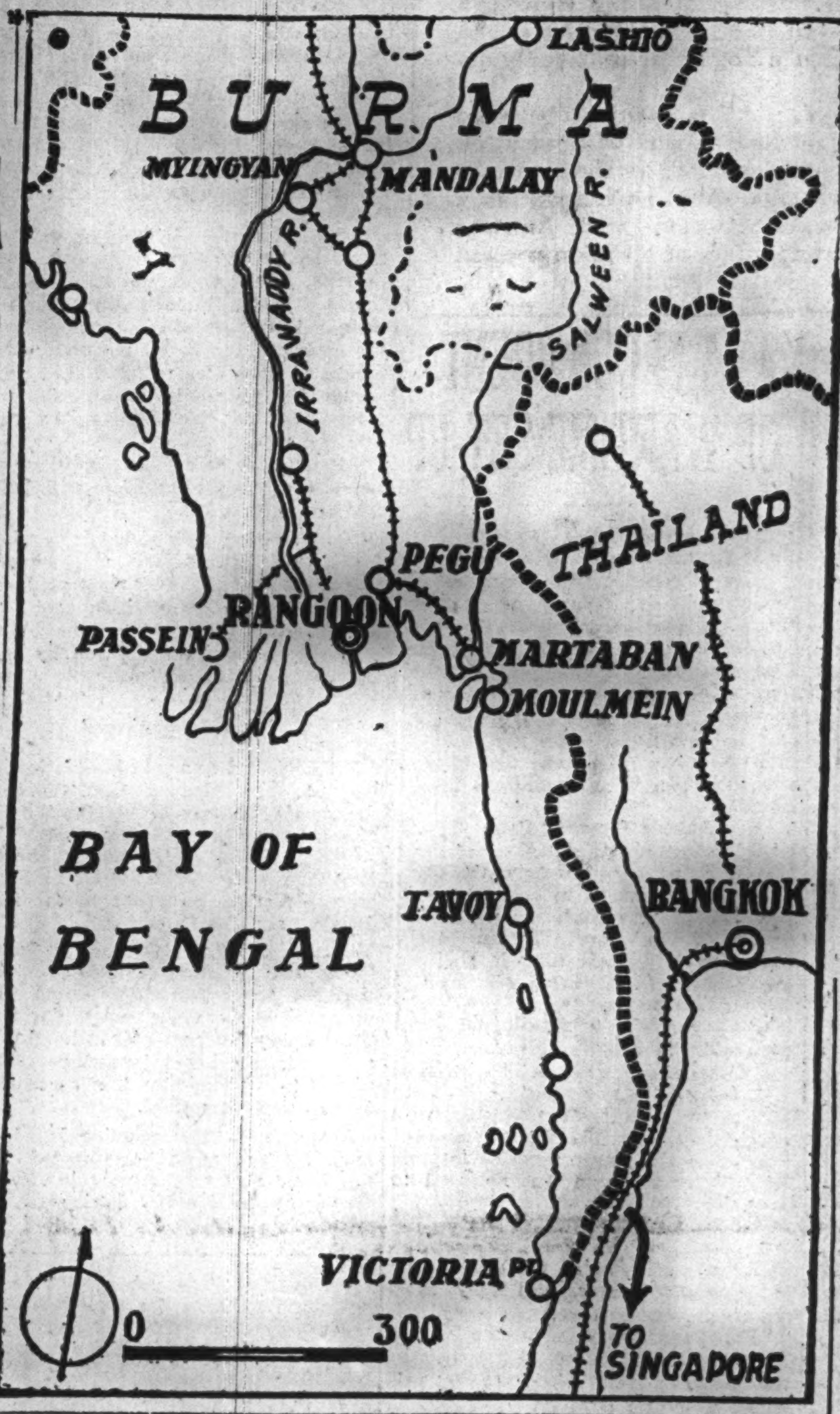


## Formations of Heavy Bombers Rain High Explosives

## 7 PLANES DOWNED

Imperial Army units have completed the occupation of Tavoy, on the Gulf of Martaban, in the State of Tenasserin, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. Wednesday. The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Forces on January 17 carried out a night attack on, and crushed, the enemy numbering about 600, who were holding a position in the vicinity of Kaumay Dun, 28 kilometers northeast of Tavoy. At dawn on January 19, the Japanese Forces attacked the enemy fortifications near Tavoy and at 7:30 the same evening completed the occupation of the port. The results of the battle around Tavoy follow:

"Spoils of war: two mountain guns; 11 machine-guns; 318 rifles; about 100,000 rounds of ammunition of all kinds; 10 automobiles and numerous other items. Captured, 151 prisoners. The enemy left 570 bodies on the field."

Tavoy is a town on the Bay of Bengal belonging to the State of Tenasserin with a population of about 30,000. It is a rice-producing center of Burma with abundant rainfall essential for the crop. Situated on the eastern bank of Tavoy River, it has a large-scale rice refinery in the outskirts of the town. Maingay, to the northwest of Tavoy, is a seaside resort and is easily accessible by a motor-road from Tavoy. It is known for its scenic beauty and the purity of its water, which make it an ideal swimming place.

### LARGE-SCALE RAID ON SINGAPORE

Imperial Headquarters at 6:20 p.m. on Wednesday announced a terrific air attack on Singapore on Tuesday. The communique follows:

"A strong formation of Imperial Army bombers and fighters carried out a large-scale attack on Singapore on January 20. Our fliers, braving the fierce fire of the defense batteries, succeeded in obtaining the following splendid results:

"1. Heavy bombers, flying in formation, penetrated the skies over Singapore at 10:45 p.m., and heavily bombed establishments in the military and political center of the city. All the explosives hit their marks. The light bombers in the group attacked the airplane assembly plant at Cereter (?) and caused fires at seven places.

"2. The fighters which were escorting the bombers engaged 10 enemy Fokkers and Hurricanes and shot down seven of them.

"3. One of our fighting planes failed to return."

The Fokkers and Hurricanes which were shot down by the Army Air Force in the battles over Singapore on Tuesday are combat planes which are the pride of the British air force. These planes are equipped with eight guns. Their cruising speed is 480 kilometers, and they are capable of a top speed of 540 kilometers an hour.

### JAPANESE CROSS THAI-BURMA BORDER

Domei

**SOMEWHERE NEAR THE THAI-BURMA BORDER, January 21.—Japanese Forces which were concentrated along theThai-Burma border have already crossed the border into Burma, after occupying Tavoy, in the southern sector on January 19, Japanese Army field dispatches revealed at noon today. Other Japanese units have advanced to a point to the east of Moulmein and are continuing their onslaught, it was revealed.**

### U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER REPORTED SUNK

**An unidentified United States aircraft carrier was attacked and sunk by a Japanese submarine east of the Philippines, according to the Singapore Radio Station, says a Saigon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.**

### RABAUL RAIDED AGAIN BY JAPANESE

Domei

VICHY, January 20.—Rabaul, the capital of New Britain Island of the Bismarck Archipelago on Tuesday was again raided by Japanese aircraft, according to a Havas report flashed from Melbourne.

## KODAMA ASKS TOJO SOUTH SEAS POLICY

### First Interpellator in Upper House Agrees With Premier On Objects of War

### MUST FREE ASIA RACES

### Each Nation to Have Its Proper Place in Co-Prosperity Sphere, Says General

Following administrative and foreign policy addresses delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo respectively, and reports by the War and Navy Ministers on the recent military situation, Count Hideo Kodama, former Home Minister, took the rostrum as the representative interpellator of the House of Peers at the plenary session on Wednesday morning.

Count Kodama's interpellation in substance follows:

"We are grateful that the Government has been achieving diplomatic success steadily since the opening of the war. The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere aims at the common prosperity and coexistence of East Asiatic races and nations.

"The Premier stated in his address that if the South Seas countries, particulary the Philippines, understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence, I herewith fully agree with the Premier's statement in this regard.

"As to the Chinese overseas merchants in the South Seas region, careful measures must be carried out. Particularly in view of the fact their center is in the Malay Peninsula, pertinent operations must be put into force there. Friendly relations in the north with Manchoukuo as its center must be strengthened further in the future.

"For the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a powerful economic bloc with the entire East Asia as a unit must be formulated. Establishing at first a material mobilization plan with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as one body, the development of resources in the south must be undertaken in order to enable them to exchange necessary materials. For the development of the South Seas, special firms must be established. I wish to ask in this connection the policy of the Government concerning the solution of currency questions which has inseparable relation with the economic development of the South."

Count Kodama then asked the Premier concerning matters relative to the shipping question, training of pioneers and the establishment of a supreme organ for the southern development.

In reply to interpellation by Count Hideo Kodama, Premier Tojo clarified

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## OKADA GIVES VIEWS ON EMPIRE'S POLICY

### M.P. Thanks Efforts of Imperial Forces Fighting on All War Fronts

### FIRST TO INTERPELLATE

### Transportation and Communication System Must Be Expanded in E. Asia

Clarification by the Government of its policy vis-a-vis the relations between the anti-Axis Powers and the Soviet Union, the future status of the Chungking regime as well as Japan's sentiment toward the Latin American countries and her policy toward post-war problems were some of the salient points interpellated by Tadahiko Okada immediately after he took the rostrum following Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada's reports at Wednesday's regular session of the House of Representatives.

Alluding these interpellations in the latter part of his speech, Mr. Okada at the outset stated:

"Since the declaration of war on

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## HURLEY LEAVES U.S.

### Sent on Secret Mission by President Roosevelt

Domei

BERNE, January 20.—Colonel Patrick Hurley, former United States Secretary of War, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the United States army by President Roosevelt and has left the United States with sealed orders, it was reported here from Washington today.

The White House has refused to reveal the nature of Brigadier-General Hurley's mission, the report said.

### Miura to Join Others

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—The Mexican Government has announced that Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Minister to Mexico, accompanied by the Japanese Legation staff and their families, totaling 53 persons, shortly will leave for the United States to join Japanese diplomatic representatives there now being held at Hot Springs, Virginia, according to a Mexico City report received here today.

## WAVELL REACHES BATAVIA

### Welcomed by Hart and Brett at Airport

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South Pacific, has arrived at Kemayoran airport in Batavia, according to a report received here from Batavia today.

Sir Archibald was welcomed at the airport by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Supreme Commander of the Allied naval force in the South Pacific, Major-General George H. Brett, second in command under General Wavell, and other naval and military officials, the report said.

### Bock Succeeds Reichenau

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, former commander of the lower Somme army group, has been appointed commander of German armies on the Eastern front formerly under the late General Walter von Reichenau, it was learned today.

## TODAY'S PRESS COMMENTS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

**Premier's Speech**

ASAHI—Premier Tojo in the Diet has unreservedly expressed his views on the guiding principles for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. In the importance and the clarity of its phraseology it is decidedly of historic value.

In this speech he justifies Japan's actions in regard to the old territories of the United States and Britain by pointing out that these territories have formed the advance bases of Anglo-American imperialism and their seizure has been dictated by the necessity of assuring the complete expulsion of hostile influences from East Asia.

Premier Tojo's statement that the honor of an independent nation is to be accorded the Philippines, provided that the people of the islands manifest friendship and cooperation with the Japanese, is important. He also expressed the determination of the people to drive on to the Netherlands East Indies and Australia unless they abandoned their hostility toward Japan. But if they repented in time, Japan would not stint an understanding cooperation with them. The same applies to Chungking.

NICHI NICHI—Japan today is steeped in the attainment of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia in observance of the Imperial Rescript. What is then the objective? It is exclusively in the overthrow of the United States and Britain. Collapse of the British Empire is gradually nearing its realization. The wealth of the United States can do nothing whatever before the might of Japan. Surely, these two countries will resort to all possible means of repugnance and resistance. Japan will induce all East Asiatic nations to display their fullest ability in cooperation with Japan for the establishment of a Greater East Asia. Premier Tojo's speech referring to this objective is really impressive.

**Premier's and Foreign Minister's Speeches**

CHUGAI SHOGYO—This is a war to eliminate selfish and ambitious policies of the United States and Britain. Their world conquest must be overthrown by this war. At the same time, this is a war to construct a New Order in East Asia. Not only this but a new world order must be our ultimate objective. This war is carried on for the welfare and happiness of humanity. The speeches of the Premier and Foreign Minister in the Diet clarify our objective.

**The Premier's Speech**

MIYAKO—Premier Tojo left the world in no doubt that nothing under the sun will deflect this country from the course of collaborating with Germany and Italy in the supreme work of construct a new world order. He mentioned plans under which this country will see that there is closer cooperation between this country and its Axis allies in Europe in the military and economic fields.

**War Aims Clarified**

YOMIURI—Premier Tojo said that the Philippines and Burma will be given their independence if they stood on Japan's side. These countries have made bids for independence in the past. They will be entitled to be included among the ranks of countries comprising the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere if they enter into the mood of cooperating with this country. We hope that the Premier's friendly gesture to the Philippines and Burma will make the Netherlands East Indies and Australia reconsider their present attitude of cooperation with America and Britain.

**Administration of Southwestern Pacific Islands**

KOKUMIN—The appointments of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai and Kiyoshi Ikeda, respectively, as Governor-General of the Hongkong Occupied Area and Navy Civil Governor of a certain important territory have been most timely and appropriate. The essential point in regard to the administration of the southwestern Pacific islands is that the War of Greater East Asia should be divided into three departments: the war proper, administrative policy, and economic development.

Britain and the Netherlands at one time established international corporations for both administration and economic development in the eastern lands under their armed control and these constituted their bases for the exploitation of the backward peoples of East Asia. Their treatment of the races of these lands has been such that it has become one of the causes of the present War of Greater East Asia. We, as an Asiatic nation, must deal with them with an entirely different mind. In the coming economic development, it is significant to note that "have-not" Japan has wrested from the United States and Britain a free hand in regard to the resources of the "have" countries of the Pacific.

# TWO U.S. OIL TANKERS SUNK BY AXIS CRAFT

### American Navy Department Makes Announcement of Ship Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—The Savannah, 9,457-ton United States cruiser slipped into Montevideo, port of Uruguay today, for repairs, it was reported here today from Montevideo.

More than casual concern was aroused, for the United States is known to have declared at the Foreign Ministers Conference in Rio de Janeiro, that armed measures may be resorted to if opposition prevailed in regards to severance of diplomatic relations with Axis countries, said the report.

**Axis Craft Active**

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Evidently realizing the futility of secrecy, the American Navy Department announced two more attacks by Axis undersea raiders upon American oil tankers, according to a report received here from Washington today.

The announcement revealed that the Malaya, a 8,654-ton tanker belonging to the Gulf Oil Company, was shelled and torpedoed yesterday by an Axis submarine at a certain undisclosed point on the western Atlantic but managed to make port. All the crew were reported safe.

The Allan Jackson, 6,645 tons, was also torpedoed and sunk on January 18 resulting in the death of 25 of the crew, the announcement said.

**No Comment Given**

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Despite external speculations on German plans and activities, based on rumored movements of German officials, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman has declined any counter comment, the official German News Agency reported today.

Recent reports that Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-President of France, is negotiating for a realignment of Franco-German relations, or rumors that Otto Abetz, Ambassador to Paris, has been recalled for important consultations have neither been denied nor confirmed.

The latest conjecture that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, will shortly proceed to Ankara, is new to the Foreign Office, the spokesman replied.

# LATTIMORE, U.S. ADVISER TO CHIANG, LEAVES CHINA

### Finds It Impossible for America To Give Further Help to Tottering Regime

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

NANKING, January 20.—Owen Lattimore, American adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, has left Chungking as he finds it impossible for the United States to give further help, although it is formally announced that he left for Washington to execute a new plan of aiding Chungking through India, according to a report reaching here from the Chiang capital.

The proposals made by Chiang Kai-shek to Washington are said to be the establishment of supply bases after the fall of Singapore and Manila, the opening of supply bases in India, and the construction of American air bases in Fukien and Kwantung provinces. It is also said that Chiang demanded the supply of war materials for dispatching Chungking troops to Burma and for opening a general attack on Japanese Forces. Realizing the danger of Chungking being isolated entirely, Chiang appealed to Lattimore for the materialization of the new supply plans.

But knowing that all these proposals and demands made by Chiang are impossible under the present circumstances, Lattimore took the opportunity to leave Chungking under the pretext of going to Washington to facilitate further aids to Chungking.

Other American advisers at Chungking, being unable to leave for the United States, are envying Owen Lattimore who fortunately found an opportunity of evading a very embarrassing situation.

# CANADA BUILDS AIR BASES

### All Six Located on West Coast—Four on Vancouver Island

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Six Canadian air bases along the Pacific coast, which were being constructed secretly by the Canadian Government, have been completed and are now ready for use, the Canadian Parliament announced recently, according to a report published in the Ontario newspaper Standard and relayed here.

Four of the bases, Tofino, Ucluelet, Coal Harbor, Red Patricia Bay, are located on Vancouver Island, the Alliford Bay base is situated on Queen Charlotte Island off the British Columbia coast, while the Bella-Bella air base on Prince Rupert Island is also reportedly ready for the Canadian air force.

### British to Leave Turkey

Domei

ANKARA, January 20.—All British subjects in Smyrna not having urgent business have been notified by the British Consulate to leave Turkey for either Egypt or India, it was learned today.

### Kwangtung Chief Donates

Transocean

NANKING, January 4.—Chou Yeo-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung, has donated $10,000 to the newly-built Central Hospital in Nanking, it was revealed here today.

## Highlights of the Premier's and Foreign Minister's Speeches

**The messages delivered to the 79th Diet session by Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Wednesday morning, were featured by statements having world-wide repercussions. Prominent among the items touched upon by the Premier was that of the Philippines to which he promised independence provided they came to understand the real intentions of this country and offer to cooperate as a partner in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. "As for Burma," he stated, "what Japan contemplates is not different from that relating to the Philippines."**

**The main points of international interest in Foreign Minister Togo's speech were his expressions of friendly sentiments toward the neutral countries of South America and Europe and the relations with the Soviet Union, which he termed as unchanged.**

**The Foreign Minister said: "It is Japan's intention to maintain, as much as possible, cordial relations with all neutral Powers in South America and Europe. We are prepared to respect fully the position of South American countries, so long as they are not misled by American machinations and do not adopt a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Japan."**

**Referring to Soviet Russia: "The relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have since witnessed no change. Their relations are still regulated by the Neutrality Pact. The rumors of various kinds emanating as a result of the Soviet Union's conversations with America and Britain should not have any effect at all upon present relations. . . . ."**

# OKADA GIVES VIEWS ON EMPIRE'S POLICY

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December 8, 1941, brilliant victories were scored by the Imperial Forces. I wish to pay my highest respect to the gallantry of the Japanese officers and men and simultaneously, to offer my deepest condolence to the departed heroes. I also wish to express my gratitude for the painstaking efforts of the Japanese units engaged in the mopping-up operations in the Chinese continent and to those braving the adverse weather conditions in patrolling the northern part of the Manchoukuo-Mongolia region.

"Such remarkable accomplishments were not the crystallization of a few months of training, but the result of years of toils and hardships, during the course of which, many officers and men were sacrificed. I wish also to extend my deepest sympathy to those who gave their lives during such vigorous trainings.

"December 8, 1941, marked a turning point in the history of the world. It is not an exaggeration to state here that Japan has become the center of diplomatic, economic and cultural activities, and the key to world peace, not to mention the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, which is completely in the hands of the Japanese Empire. The people of Japan must strive to surmount all sorts of difficulties for the successful consummation of this great and holy mission.

"The South Seas has been the sphere of Japanese activities even before the policy of seclusion during the Tokugawa Era and the complete command of the Pacific established by the Japanese land, air and sea forces, indeed, is a matter for extreme joy.

**People's Cooperation Requested**

"The War of Greater East Asia and the consequent establishment of a New Order is one wing toward establishment of a New Order in the world. Liberalism and democracy must be discarded in favor of new ideals and conceptions; thus, contributing toward the new world order. Simultaneously, with carrying on an armed conflict, we must fight a gigantic war of culture and ideal, for which a united front of the 100 million Japanese subjects is essential.

"I am of the opinion that the southward policy means to liberate the East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American influence under Japanese leadership and thus to enhance common existence and common prosperity. I should like to hear the opinion of the Government in this respect.

"From the economic point of view, I am of the contention that the transportation and communication networks of the land, sea and air bases around Japan should be expanded, thereby establishing a collective plan for Greater East Asia. For this purpose, I propose that the Government should appoint authorities to carry out a large-scale survey to guide and unify the public opinion.

"Furthermore, in order to apply such investigations to practical use, I believe in the necessity of instituting a large unification organ. For the management of the southern areas, it is essential to create political, cultural and economical system and establishments appropriate to the respective districts.

"On the other hand, necessary trainings should be given to those planning to migrate to the South. Particularly, in order to let them know of the human nature, customs and other required data in making the southward advance, I suggest the establishment of a body to be called the National Training Institute for the establishment of Greater East Asia.

**Freedom of Religion**

"I am of the opinion that the freedom of religion of various East Asiatic races should be respected. Special attention should be given for the harmony of such religions and the Imperial Ways, so that the East Asiatic peoples will voluntarily cooperate with Japan through religion.

"In connection with diplomatic problems, I wish to state that the closer relations enjoyed currently among the Axis Powers should be heartily congratulated.

"However, I believe that what Japanese public wants to know at the present moment is the attitude of the Soviet Union; the relations between the anti-Axis Powers and the Soviet Union, the future of the Chungking Administration, the attitude of Japan toward the Latin American countries, the future of the World War and Japan's determination and other post-war problems.

"Internally, the Government should clarify a concrete index for the unification of the Japanese people. For the establishment of Greater East Asia and the new world order, the Government should consult the scholars and fix a new index for reconstruction, thus, contributing toward national development.

"With regard to the forthcoming election, what I desire of the Diet is to see to it that it is carried out on fair basis by representing the true popular voice, thereby assisting the national policy constructively.

"The commodity policy of Japan was hitherto carried out in a more or less negative policy but the situation has undergone a drastic change following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, suggested that a necessary revision should likewise be effected in the policy itself."

In answer to Mr. Okada's questions, Premier General Hideki Tojo made a statement, which is epitomized as follows:

1. Japan is exerting great care in pushing its southward policy.
2. Establishment of a large-scale investigation organization is necessary for southern development.
3. Matters regarding the establishment of a central administrative organization for the southern regions are under deliberation.
4. Your question concerning the establishment of a National Training Institute for the development of the southern regions is important.
5. Japan will respect various kinds of religions of the inhabitants in the southern regions. Their customs and manners, too, will be respected.

After answering many other questions, the Premier withdrew and then the House adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

# KAYA IS CONFIDENT OF WARTIME SET-UP

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Great Britain. The pruning knife was drastically applied to estimates of funds for undertakings, which were not considered essential to the winning of a final victory in the Greater East Asia War.

He gave a list of new undertakings for which provision is made in the general and additional budgets.

The Minister then proceeded to give a general picture of conditions in the country.

**Japan's Economy Calm**

"Following the declaration of war against America and Britain, the Government was prompt to take steps designed to prevent confusion in the economy of the nation. Thanks to the successes of Japanese arms in the war, the people of the nation are in high spirits. Throughout the war, which is now a month and a half old, there has been calm in Japan's economic world.

The nation's financiers, businessmen and industrialists confidence in their ability to cope with problems with which they may find themselves confronted as the war progresses that we feel as though there was no need to bring their activities under control.

"Financial circles were tranquil late last month despite the fact that the nation was carrying on the biggest war in Japanese history, and they have remained so ever since.

"The bank deposits in the nation advanced ¥6,611,000,000 last year. In the same period, ¥1,650,000,000 was added to postal deposits.

"Bonds running to a total of ¥8,782,000,000 were issued last year. Of the lots, ¥7,366,000,000 worth was absolved in the same period. The coming fiscal year will witness fairly large bond issues. If the people make an effort, they will not find it difficult to digest these bonds.

**Few Tax Delinquents**

"There is no doubt of the mounting patriotic sentiment of the people. There are few tax delinquents. This is the more remarkable for the fact that the tax burden has substantially been increased.

"Sake and other consumption taxes were increased late last year as an emergency measure. One of the bills before the House calls for revision of the tax law to permit increasing the rates of income and other direct taxes. The increased tax revenue would be used in meeting war expenditures.

"With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Japan's economic relations with America, Britain and the Netherlands East Indies were severed completely. The upheaval only served to increase Japan's trade relations with Manchoukuo, China and other countries in East Asia. A matter to be noted is that there is a steady increase in Japan's trade with French Indo-China and Thailand. This is heartening to us, who are working for a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The war has increased the need of adjusting the nation's entire financial structure to enable us to meet the needs of the program of bringing about a smooth interchange of commodities among the races inhabiting the area embraced by the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It was to pave the way for the revision of the nation's financial structure in the desired direction that the Government abolished the policy it had followed for years of quoting yen exchange in terms of American and British currency. There is no reason why the yen should be linked with the dollar and pound sterling, when this country has set itself to construct an order under which Japan and other East Asiatic countries as a bloc would be self-supplying.

**Ousting Alien Influences**

"The Government has mapped out plans for eliminating all American and British financial influences from countries in the southern region. The currencies of these countries would be linked with the yen. The Bank of Japan would be made a sort of clearing house for settlement of transactions in these countries.

"The Government is directing special attention to the development of resources in the southern area. It is ready to consider applications for loans by parties desiring to engage in the development of these regions. Moreover, it intends to help these parties through a bank, tentatively termed the South Development Bank, which is called for in one of the bills before the House. Incidentally, the yen is in wider use in the southern regions, which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces. The military notes issued by the Imperial Army are circulating over a wider area in the south.

"As a step toward adjusting the nation's financial structure, the Bank of Japan will be authorized to enforce measures designed to create a condition under which it would be the center of all financial activities in the country. The proposed abolition of the convertible note system in favor of the managed currency system would enable the Bank of Japan to aspire to the position of a central bank for all East Asiatic countries.

"It is gratifying that the nation's private financiers are collaborating closely with the Government. Our idea is to see all financial institutions in the country devote themselves to the financing of undertakings, which are vital to the winning of victory in the Greater East Asia War. It has been found by the Government that there is a need of setting up some financing institution exclusively engaged in providing funds for defense undertakings pending completion of the process of the conversion of the nation's private financing houses to a wartime basis. Such financing institution would be established under a plan, which has been laid by the Government before the House."

# TO SUPPRESS INDIA, BRITAIN'S NEW PLAN

### To Delegate All Power to Linlithgow to Create Dictatorship

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Moved by fear over growing possibility of uprisings in India, the British Government has decided to delegate all power in India to the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, enabling him to carry out an unlimited dictatorship over India for the duration of the war, the official German News Agency reported here from Shanghai today.

Decision to nullify the Indian Constitution of 1935 and completely abolish the already restricted self-administration of Indians has been reached in London, where imperialistic groups of the British Cabinet, led by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, have bluntly opposed all Indian desire for increase in self-administration as prerequisite for active Indian cooperation in the war, D.N.B. said.

British plans for violation of the Indian constitution first became known through a radio statement made in Bombay by Sir Victor Sassoon, former Shanghai business magnate, who urged the concentration of all powers in the hands of the Viceroy of India, who would then proclaim a state of national emergency and rule India as a dictator, the report said.

Sassoon declared that India must never be allowed to interfere with British war efforts.

"Despite the words of loyalty spoken for India," Sassoon said, "it appears that a number of Indian congress leaders hate England so intensely that they are willing to surrender their fellow countrymen in the name and by way of passive resistance."

**Eden Said Agreed**

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Harkening back to the Moscow Conference, a diplomatic correspondent of the German News Agency wrote today, that Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has proffered Great Britain's assent to Soviet aspirations in the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

Despite denials of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union that the conference has ever touched upon the subject, the report declared, the contrary has been affirmed and Germany already has informed countries, adversely affected by the agreement, of this dastardly deed.

Although Turkish reaction has been reserved, the report commented that this is no sign that Turkey is viewing results of the Moscow Parley without anxiety.

## *Fewer Ships Call At Port of Lisbon As Result of War*

Transocean

**LISBON, January 14.—Reduction of shipping traffic in the port of Lisbon as a result of the war becomes especially evident from the latest official statistics just published. In 1941 only 1,453 ships called at Lisbon, as compared with 1,967 in the previous year. Among the ships which called last year were 23 Brazilian, nine Argentine, 21 Panamanian, 739 Portuguese, 142 Spanish, and 190 British ships.**

# KODAMA ASKS TOJO SOUTH SEAS POLICY

(Continued From Page 1)

the basic policy for the development of the South Seas to the following effect:

"As I stated in my administrative speech, the basic policy of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has its origin in the great spirit which guided the foundation of the Empire, its aim being to enable each country and people in Greater East Asia to have its own proper place and demonstrate its real character.

"Exploitation and suppressive policies thus far taken by Britain and the United States, needless to say, must be rejected entirely. As to concrete measures, we are planning to execute pertinent ones in accordance with the degree of civilization of various regions, fully respecting their time-honored traditions.

"I fully agree with the interpellator concerning the important position being occupied by the Chinese overseas merchants in the South Seas for the execution of various construction work there. The Government will exert itself to the utmost in order to win their positive cooperation with the great task we are undertaking.

**Peaceful in North**

"Importance of the so-called northern question should never be minimized for the prosecution of the great task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Government has been paying keen attention to this question. As it has been stated in my administrative speech and war report, I wish you to know the north has been quiet and there is no uneasiness there at present.

"As to the economic policy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we are planning to establish a defense economic sphere on a firm basis with Japan as its center. Various measures will be carried out for the promotion of common prosperity and co-existence of various countries in this sphere.

"The military authorities have been taking necessary measures for the supervision and disposal of enemy properties and materials in the occupied areas. With the development of the situation in the future, the Government is planning to take appropriate steps for the above purpose.

"As pointed out by the interpellator, it is quite necessary to operate synthetically various financial organs in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the Japanese financial organ as their center. The projected reform in our domestic financial system partly aims at this point.

"Concerning surplus materials and commodities in the South Seas region, we are planning to make use of them as much as possible in our country, in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and our Allied countries. If necessary, we will also try to store them for future need. As to the food question in various regions of East Asia, taking broader points of view, we are planning to suffice each other's need within the sphere.

"The Government has been making every possible effort for the construction of vessels for the transportation of materials necessary for the reconstruction in the future. We are intending to redouble our efforts in this regard in the future.

**To Train Pioneers**

"Although various measures have been carried out under the military administration for the execution of war in the occupied areas along with the development of situation in the future, we are planning to establish a central organ for constructive work in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as for the training of pioneers.

"The current war will decide the fate of the Empire for one thousand years to come and the entire nation in full collaboration must fight until we achieve the final victory. The Government has firmly determined to exert itself to the utmost in order to render useful services for the cause of the Empire."

## *Army War Results*

(Continued From Page 1)

captured Davao, capital of the island, before the New Year, while other units took Jolo Island, southwest of Mindanao, on Christmas Day, seizing the airfield and other military establishments there.

"Our air forces taking part in the Philippines campaign have been mainly cooperating with land forces since the destruction of the enemy air force and are continuing attacks against enemy shipping and the island of Corregidor.

"Up to the 16th, our air forces there destroyed a total of 190 enemy planes.

**On New Year's Eve**

"2. On the Malay Peninsula, Imperial Forces which landed at Kota Bahru, on the eastern coast, immediately after the opening of hostilities traversed over 200 kilometers by the 31st of last month and seized Kuantan and its airfield on New Year's Eve, placing Singapore within flying radius of our fighter planes as the airfield is located only a scant 280 kilometers from the British Asiatic Gibraltar.

"On the lower eastern coast, our forces easily took Kuala Trengganu, as there is a paved road leading to it from Kota Bahru, but south of the city, there were no roads, obliging our forces to advance along the sandy beaches during low tide as the swamps were virtually impassable.

Since, our forces have made remarkable advances and on the 15th, had already reached the Endau River, near the border of the State of Johore.

"In the meantime, Imperial Forces which had landed on the west coast crossed the Perak River in the face of enemy fire after traversing long stretches of jungle believed to be impassable by the British and after repairing bridges destroyed by the enemy during their retreat.

"On the 28th, Ipoh, capital of the State of Perak, fell into our hands together with unlimited amounts of gasoline, food supplies and other war materials, not to mention the strategic Ipoh airfield.

"On the 7th of this month our forces met and decisively defeated a heavily-armed mechanized division of the enemy at Trolak, thus opening the way for the occupation of Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, on the 11th.

"The list of war materials captured at Trolak is too large to detail here but the following is a list of the more important items:

"Sixty-eight automatic cannons, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, and 12-centimeter shrapnel guns, 50 armored cars, and 500 other types of automobiles.

**Gemas Is Captured**

"The same forces further, on the 16th captured Gemas and are now advancing upon Kluang, an important position in central Johore.

"In the meantime, forces advancing along the eastern coast reduced Malacca on the 15th and on the same night crossed the Muar River and are now advancing toward Yong Peng, a strategic position less than 20 miles west of Kuang.

"Further, on the 31st of last month, strong landing parties were landed at Selangor and other points and the rear of the enemy was attacked, demoralizing the resistance of the British. On the 16th of this month, our forces captured Batu Pahat, 110 miles west of Singapore in a surprise attack.

"In the air, British air forces in Malaya have been reduced to a negligible quantity and our air forces are now free to bomb Singapore at will. Further, Rangoon, center of the air activities in Burma, is being subjected to unrelenting attacks almost every day. Confirmed reports of damages inflicted on the enemy up to the 17th reveal that 279 planes were shot down or destroyed on the Malay Peninsula while 135 were destroyed in the Burma sector.

"In reviewing the remarkable advances our armies have made in the Malay Peninsula, I believe that it was made possible only through the decisive defeat handed the British in the Jitla sector on the 12th of last month. In this sector, the enemy had established a formidable defense, popularly known as the Jitla Line, upon which they placed so much confidence that only one division of infantry was detailed to man it believing firmly that the line could withstand any sort of assault for at least three months.

"However, as events proved, it proved so brittle that our forces took the line after only a half day's battle. A large reconnaissance unit which landed at Singora first felt out the line and managed to break through, not however, without sustaining severe losses. However, this break-through enabled our troops to attack the enemy rear thus placing the British between two fires after Japanese reinforcements came up forcing the British to abandon their highly-touted line or face annihilation. I believe that it is not too much to say that this great initial defeat tasted by the enemy lowered their morale so much that later advances made by the Japanese were comparatively easy.

"3. In Borneo, Imperial troop transports unescorted by destroyers or aircraft blasted through the steel cordon made by enemy submarines and planes and succeeded in landing at Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the 24th.

**1,000 Troops Destroyed**

"On the following day, destroying an enemy force composed of some 1,000 men, our forces seized the airfield on which the British had much hope.

"Further, on the 11th of this month, army forces in concert with naval units captured the island of Tarakan, easily disposing of enemy forces there.

"In summing up the vast amount of war materials captured or destroyed confirmed up to the 10th, the following list will help to understand the wealth of materials that have fallen into our hands.

"Seventy-eight tanks and armored cars, 115 cannons of various calibers, 109 heavy machine-guns, 2,253 automobiles, 397 rolling stock, 2,566 prisoners, and immeasurable quantities of small arms, petrol, tin, rubber, food supplies, clothing.

"4. In northern Asia, Imperial Forces stationed on the northern border of Manchoukuo are daily continuing maneuvers under intense cold 30 degrees below zero, unimaginable in Japan.

"5. In China: With the capitulation of Hongkong on the 25th, a small force was sent immediately to the island at 10 p.m. to take over the city and protect useful establishments from destruction. On the following day, at 11 a.m., the entire island was placed under Japanese occupation simultaneously releasing 80 Japanese nationals including Consul-General Seiki Yano. Formal entry into the city was on the afternoon of the 28th. At present, every inch of the island is completely under Japanese control and British and American non-combatants are interned for their own protection.

"Results obtained in the capture of Hongkong confirmed up to the 31st of last month are as follows: A total of 11,010 prisoners taken, 14 airplanes destroyed and five captured, 18 war vessels of various types sunk or destroyed, 68 cannons of various sizes, 982 heavy and light machine guns taken, 140 various enemy merchant vessels seized by the Army Forces exclusive of those taken by the Navy, and numerous automobiles and rolling stock, petrol, food supplies, and building materials fell into our hands.

"In central China: Striking first before the Chungking forces were ready, Imperial Forces carried out successful campaigns in Changsha, Wuning and Kaoan all in the sectors south of Hankow, in the Liyo sector southeast of Nanking and in Chihchow, east of Anking, smothering effective attempts by more than 30 Chungking divisions to divert the Japanese attack on Malaya.

"I wish to take this opportunity to state that the Chinese, after our taking over of American and British interest in China, have at last realized the true significance of our campaigns on the Chinese mainland and are showing daily a greater spirit of cooperation."

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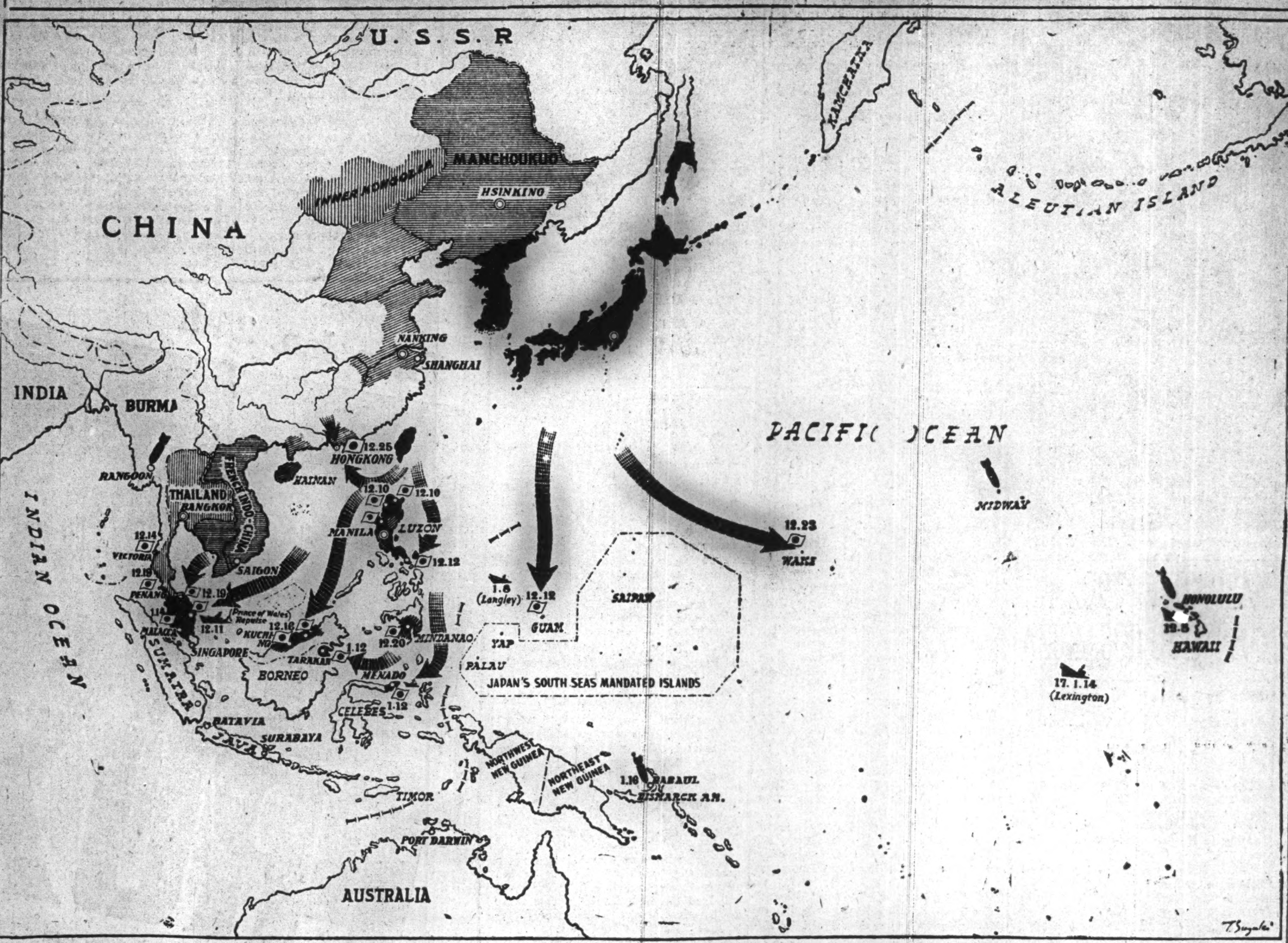
## Map of the Outstanding Events of the First 6 Weeks of the War




# JAPAN'S PAST WARS STOOD FOR JUSTICE

### Self-Defense and Righteousness Aims of This Country, Comments Periodical

The Japanese wars are fundamentally of self-defensive character. The wars in which Japan has taken part at one time or another in modern times, like their most dominant phase, the current War of Greater East Asia, are all conceived of a righteous and justifiable cause.

Such is the gist of an article appearing in the current number of Bungei Shunju under the title of "Underlying Principle of Sacred War."

The article, however, is understood to have been prepared before the advent of the present conflict; hence bearing the nomenclature of sacred war, which has been the term consistently applied to the China affair, but as far as the clarification of the war cause is concerned, it is so well covered as to justify a reviewing.

The wars referred to in the article are the War of Restoration, 1868; the Sino-Japanese War, 1895-6; the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5; the Manchurian Incident, 1931; and the China affair, 1937, the latter, which has culminated in the War of Greater East Asia. The article in question runs substantially as follows:

**Surpasses Anything in World**

A universal war virtually grips more than four-fifths of the two billion people and the 55 million miles of this earth. In the vastness of battle fronts, in the number of men and machines engaged, in the totality of impact on both combatants and non-combatants, the present conflicts surpass anything the world has ever seen. And at such a critical period in human history, in which the fate of Asia is apparently linked with that of Europe, it is essential not to go self-contained without firmly grasping the true import of our cause at stake.

If we ever hope to attain our final victory in this gigantic ideological struggle and to vindicate our war purposes, we must fully appreciate the correct meaning of this our all-pervading justifiable cause, involved in this tremendous, epochal impact of ideas backed by arms, as it was ably defended in our previous wars.

Primarily, due to an apparent lack of clear conception of the fundamental principle involved in the issue, the China affair has been subjected to a certain amount of criticism as to the definite ideology it carried. Obviously the dissatisfaction seems to lie in the fact that the affair is looked at quite differently from that which its name implies, for as a matter of fact, it has been consistently called from its inception, a war of righteousness.

A further complaint has been registered at it as being alone in which this particular naming was given, independent of all the previous wars, as if the latter had been devoid of justification for their occurrence. By that, the term may have possibly been meant as an excuse to avoid its being called an imperialistic war, to offset the prevalent western conception of wars.

**Is Self-Defensive War**

However, to all intents and purposes, the wars Japan has so far fought and this War of Greater East Asia to stress the claim, are fundamentally different in their cause from the traditional idea of the west regarding their wars of conquest. Basically, ours are self-defensive, while those of the west are invariably of imperialism and exploitation, and having least to do with their claim as the criterion to measure the Japanese wars by. Rather ours, standing in opposition to the imperialism and aggression of the west, are supposed to checkmate, rationalize and standardize the western conception of wars.

Since the China Affair alone is named a sacred war, we are apt to appear to be doing scant justice to the Sino-Japanese War, and the Russo-Japanese War as if naming them imperialistic and unjustifiable simply because we obtained certain scraps of territories and indemnities from them.

However, these wars were forced on us; we were obliged to fight them for the defense of our very existence, or we would have not sacrificed the hundreds of thousands of our youths merely for the sake of conquest and exploitation. As to the acquisition of territory and indemnity, they are mere details, natural sequences to the great cost we paid, overshadowed by a deeper significance—a righteous and justifiable cause for the preservation of our national life. And to say that those gains partake of the nature of conquest and imperialistic design, even by overlooking the deeper meaning of the principle involved, is in itself a revelation of the prejudiced conception of western materialism.

**Stood for Righteousness**

Far outstanding and distinguished from the prevalent conceptions of democracy, socialism or communism, all the Japanese wars, fought since the beginning of our modern history have been carried out by virtue of the Imperial Way and under the Imperial Rescript. It always stood for justice, humanity and righteousness and greatly differed in the import of cause it espoused from what the mere, formal declaration of war of the west meant.

It was only too obvious that the western idea of war was waged for conquest and materialistic gain, oblivious of the great suffering inflicted on the innocent, conquered and subjugated. As such being amply attested to by past records, let us for the sake of clarification, go back on some outstanding historical facts.

(1) Meiji Restoration. In the light of righteous cause, the Meiji Restoration was the first struggle recorded by modern Japan, in which this spirit was asserted and demonstrated to good effect. While the act was manifestly carried out to restore our Imperial House to its proper place by disposing of the shogunate, it also stood for anti-alienism registered as a counter-measure for the first time against the inroad of the western influence into these parts.

It was, in a sense, the final curtain dropped in the face of a protracted, unscrupulous, free looting of Asia, having been perpetrated by the western powers during 300 years of our isolation. This is amply illustrated by the fact that England had annexed Hongkong only a couple of decades previous to the advent of this Restoration.

**British Hand Seen**

(2) Sino-Japanese War. That this war was forced on us is amply supported by historical facts. In this war, we were considered an under-dog at great odds. Yet to observe that the difficulty involved in this conflict had only to be settled between the two Oriental powers concerned is superficial, to say the least.

It was a far-reaching British ruse, motivated by her expansion policy to instil her influence at the expense of the exhausted combatants, to which we can trace the underlying cause of this unfortunate war. As from the beginning of the war, England had expected our defeat, she extended, therefore, all manner of assistance toward China during the course of the conflict.

The fact that Commander Freemantle of the British Asiatic Fleet constantly trailed behind our fleet and communicated the latter's every move to the Chinese side, will sufficiently testify to this assertion. As an additional hostile force, we had to contend with this, prompted from the British consideration of our weakness, and which in fact had tempted China to start the aggressive action against Japan.

**Britain Incites Other Powers**

But no sooner had Japan won an overwhelming victory in this war, as contrary to the British expectations, than Britan turned around and offered herself to act as mediator. And when this was turned down, she sneaked back to incite Russia, Germany and France into taking steps to interfere with the fruits of our victory.

Apparently, England had succeeded in this conspiracy for as the result of this joint interference, Japan was compelled to return to China the dearly gained fruit of her victory, Kwantung Peninsula. She was deprived of her just due and the Japanese people, who were overjoyed with the result of this costly victory, sunk overnight into the deepest of sorrow.

When they learned about "the Imperial Rescript of May 13, 1896," concerning the return of Kwantung Peninsula, what could they do but clench their fists in tearful, righteous indignation, determined to abide until the time to rise for a just reprisal. Yes, they were deeply hurt because to them this war was more than justified; they had to risk everything for their self-defense and very existence.

(3) Russo-Japanese War. It was an aftermath of the Sino-Japanese War, as already inferred, a result of robbing Japan of her just claim, Kwantung Peninsula, that started Japan into her second conflict. This coup on the part of Russia had made possible her advance into Manchuria, Chosen and North China. Helped by the Boxer uprising of 1900, the situation faced by Japan had become ever more aggravated and threatened her safety and existence.

**To Satisfy Anglo-U.S. Interests**

It is usually claimed that this war was fought for the safety of our country and for the avenging of a former wrong; but viewed in a broad sense, it was waged at our expense so that the selfish Anglo-American interests may be satisfied.

Both England and America were then very anxious to see Japan going all-out to check the Russian influence from spreading throughout Asia. Naturally they were so anxious because the far-flung British interests in both India and China were being threatened by the Russian advance; and likewise America, controlling about 80 per cent of cotton and textile exports to northern China and Manchuria, felt the same way.

It was only these selfish reasons that induced both England and America to back Japan in this war; but the sympathy and assistance sprung from such motives would have no lasting quality, a fact which was amply proven by later developments.

**Blow to Western Powers**

At any rate, the whole world was astonished by the Japanese victory in this war, and the result gave the oppressed people and races hope for their eventual salvation from the grip and menace of the western powers in Asia. By winning this war, Japan was able not only to smash the Russian ambition, but also to give the final and crushing blow to the Anglo-American policies of aggression and exploitation, long pursued in this part of the world.

Thus, through the successes gained in the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the Boxer uprising, Japan was enabled to be proclaimed to the world as the only champion who could deliver China from the encroachment of the western powers.

Yet unappreciative of our true aims, China had the habit of always taking Japan in the same light as she put the western aggressors, thereby making herself open to their cunning intrigues, while entertaining an idea that those meddlesome outsiders should "cut each other's throat." Indeed, never did China realize that, had it not been for Japan, she would have probably met the same fate at the hands of those aggressors as befell on India, Africa and elsewhere.

(4) Manchurian Incident, China affair and the War of Greater East Asia. These events are but links in the chain of destiny in which our all-pervading righteous cause is to play its part, to assert and demonstrate that we are always compelled to fight for the safety and existence of our country.

Following the World War, how the Anglo-Americans conspired to bring their pressures into play to hinder and hamper Japan through their manipulation of numerous concentions is a matter of record and common knowledge.

**Tried to Strangulate Japan**

By reason of those arbitrary and outmoded pacts including the Versailles Treaty, to start with, the Washington Naval Treaty, the Four Powers Treaty, the Nine Powers Treaty, the London Naval Treaty, the Anti-War Pact and several other disarmament conferences, the situation created in which Japan was placed converged on one point, her virtual and eventual strangulation.

Yet the situation so created would not probably have been more distracting and disturbing to Japan, had it not been for Chiang Kai-shek, who, in 1928 after his subjugation of a North China revolt, lost his head completely by being caught in the mesh of the Anglo-American wiles, which, by instigating him to taking a measure of Japanese boycott in China, aspired to restrict the Japanese activities there, with the ultimate purpose of making China their pseudo-colony. This is a true picture depicting the beginning of the Manchurian Incident, notwithstanding the question of the Nine Powers Treaty.

While exerting pressure against Japan and at the same time by using the unscrupulous Chiang as their cat's paw, these self-sufficient democracies resorted to the building up of high tariff walls against the superior yet moderate-priced Japanese goods, and in the meantime enacted unfair and inhuman immigration laws to keep out the Japanese nationals.

The situation summed up, centering Japan with a growing population of about 80,000,000 inhabiting an area a little bigger than the size of the State of California, with her continental markets boycotted, and with her manufactures shut out by the high-handed protective policies of the Anglo-Americans, such did not present a promising outlook to an ambitious, progressive people. This was practically the beginning of the end.

As to the Manchurian Incident, it was fought to clear that country of Chiang's obnoxious influence, to make it independent and self-sustaining, and last, but by no means least, to put up a sufficient bulwark there against the menace of communism.

**Manchoukuo Makes Progress**

True to our righteous cause, all-pervading and everlasting, observe for yourself the conditions now obtained in that country, virtually God's forsaken only a decade ago, transformed into a happy and prosperous community, with no trace of aggression and exploitation, as is usually found wherever the Anglo-American influence sets in.

Following the Manchurian Incident in which we were fairly headed to success, we were compelled to oppose Chiang Kai-shek, bent on retaliation for his loss of Manchuria and his influence in northern China, which culminated in the China affair of 1937, which in turn developed into the current War of Greater East Asia.

After more than four years' of fighting in the China affair and when apparently exhausted, those democracies thought nothing of our righteous cause in it, but that they had everything to gain, everything to their side, including their much vaunted combined navies and ABCD line-up, with which to exact our submission to their self-important and overweening wills.

**Anglo-U.S. Blamed**

They thought they could bluff us once again as they had done during the Washington discussions. They had rejected our fair proposals, which is a matter of historical record consisting substantially that our troops evacuate the occupied parts in Thai and China; that they discontinue their aids to Chungking; and that trade relations be restored to normalcy, and they thought they could turn the same trick! The dices were thrown and now we are in the last leg of struggle.

In conclusion, in the furtherance of our defense of our all-pervading justifiable cause, let us add a remark in passing, that with due respect to the latest Presidential speech, the more we think of it the stronger we are reminded of a wounded raging bull in the arena. He is all madness, and why? Because his pride in his omnipotency, arbitrariness and superiority complex is wounded. It is an antithesis of humbleness, fairness and humanity which go to make the background for our righteous cause.

Yes, we are cool-headed, surefooted matador personified, ever confident in our skill and ability to finish that furious animal, the enemy of our sacred cause.

# N.E.I. EVACUEES IN JAPAN TO ORGANIZE UNION ANEW

### To Be Formed With Purpose of Extending Mutual Aid and Relief to Members

Japanese evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies who sought shelter in their fatherland are planning to reorganize their association at the coming inaugural meeting scheduled to be held January 24, 2 p.m. at the Tonichi Hall, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

This association, composed of 7,000 evacuees who were compelled to give up their activities in the Dutch Colony and who returned to this country will be formed with the purpose of extending mutual aid and relief to the members and reorganized under a new name of Koan Chihokai (Local Peace Development Association).

The object is to have the members who gained valuable experience in the South Seas to render their services to the State through this organization. Introduction of South Seas to Japan, extension of guidance to members who care to return to their homes in the South Seas, extension of good offices to member evacuees who are in need of employment and in rehabilitating themselves in this country are other projects of the association. They will choose their president and vice-president shortly.

## Radio Program

**Thursday**

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes," by Akira Nakakoji.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution." by Dr. Gantaro Suyehiro; Japanese Old Poems Recital by Kosho Hosoya.
8:00 News; Piano solo: Opera "Tanhauser" Overture (Wagner, Arr. Liszt); "Piano Concerto No. 1 in E flat Major" (Liszt).
8:50 Radio Exercise for Workers.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "The Point-System on Clothings."
11:00 National School 4th-Class Hour: Music.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Iwate, Shizuoka, Kagoshima and Saitama Prefecture Folksongs; War Songs.
1:00 Narration: "The Mighty Submarines (2)," (S. Kurosaki) by Masayuki Mori.
1:30 Talk on "The Reform Living."
2:00 National School High-Class Hour.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Culture Invading in East Asia," by Saburo Yoshida.

— Evening —

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches, Spring Tournament 12th day (Phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour; Song "Let's Protect the Co-Prosperity Sphere."
6:30 Wartime Youngmen and Boys Radio Meeting: The Japan Youngmen and Boys' Association Song: Talk on "The Faith of Certain Victory," by Kanji Kato; Chorus "The Century Youngmen," by Tokyo Broadcasting Choir and Phonofilms on "The Country's Activities Under Decisive War."
7:00 Time; News.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; "Piano Concert No. 5 ("Emperor")," (Beethoven) by Motonari Iguchi (Piano solo) and Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under Kazuo Yamada.
9:00 News; Rakugo telling by Kosan Yanagiya.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Mr. and Mrs. M. Apcar wish to express their heartfelt thanks and appreciation to all their friends for their kind sympathies, flowers and prayers offered on the occasion of the death of their dearly beloved daughter Dorothy Ruth (Affectionately known by her intimate friends as "Pinky").

## Forbids Rubber Re-export

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Uncertainty in regard to future imports of rubber from overseas has caused the Argentine Government to forbid the re-export of rubber. The Minister of Agriculture points out that this raw material is of the greatest importance for the armament industry, and that impending import difficulties will soon lead to a great shortage of rubber.


## BOOKS
### Maruzen's Report

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| Model English-Chinese Dictionary, With Illustrative Examples. Comp. by K. Y. Chang & 3 Others. New & rev. Ed. '41. | 10.75 |

### Land Utilization in China

A Study of 16786 Farms in 168 Localities, and 38256 Farm Families in 22 Provinces in China, 1929—1933.

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| Tyrell, G. W.—Volcanoes. (Home Univ. Lib.) '31. | 2.25 |
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CAMERA Super Ikonta by Zeis Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rentan. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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# WHOLESOME DRAMA, CINEMA ADVOCATED

**During Period of Tension, Nation Needs Proper Mental Relaxations**

By S. KOBIKI

Although the time has arrived in which the mind of each individual Japanese should be directed toward the more serious pursuits, there is no doubt as to the importance of wartime amusements in the form of cinema and drama.

During this period of extreme tension, our recreations and mental relaxations surely need deepest consideration in view of the fact that any form of mental pleasure must assuredly mean relaxation, and relaxation must invariably mean some form of mental tranquility. In this respect, tranquility, or state of mental rest would serve as a means of restoring mental energies and strength, thus giving the power of maintaining a state of calm in adverse situations.

We must realize that this calmness is indispensable in the face of the bewildering rapidity of present day changing conditions. Of course it cannot be asserted that the spirits of the people will necessarily be lowered unless given some measure of recreation. That the morale and spiritual power of the people is great enough to withstand the complete absence of all amusements for even a space of a year or so is beyond argument, but nevertheless it cannot be gainsayed that harmless pleasures in the nature of the theater and cinema, especially when they can be used to further establish the powerful defense of spiritual strength, are of practical importance.

Recently a move toward the creation of the so-called "national drama" has been strongly advocated, and some examples of this type of play have been staged. However, it is regretted that the resultant efforts have far from approached expectations. They gave a rather contrary interpretation to the serene, naive and pleasant atmosphere usually associated with this descriptive style of performance, falling short of representing the unruffled inflexible characteristics of the Japanese.

Anyone closely aquainted with Man-yo-shu, gem of Japanese classics, will appreciate the delicate sentiment, coupled with the highly human nature of the Yamato race, as well as the grand and utterly sublime will-power with which they are gifted. Dramas that give closer representation to the essential national characteristics such are given in Man-yo-shu, will surely invoke an attuned feeling of sympathy and awaken the audience to the invaluably glorious qualities with which we Japanese, as a highly cultured people possess.

We strongly advocate that dramatists of today should veer away from the insignificant classics of the Tokugawa era and the inadequate technique of the Kabuki Dramas, and return to the lofty and delicate ideals presented in Man-yo-shu.

## *Navy Chief Shimada Reveals Jolo Fall, Attack on Tutuila*

(Continued From Page 1)

sweepers, three submarines and four transports in addition to 87 planes.

The following is the gist of his reports:

"I wish herewith to report on the latest development in the war situation. Following the brilliant victory attained at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, thanks to the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, favorable progress is being made in the war situation. In detail, in the southwestern Pacific regions, the Navy Forces in close cooperation with the Army smashed the enemy forces everywhere in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, thus expanding war results further.

"With the vast region ranging from the coast of the United States to the western Pacific as the battlefield, the Imperial Navy is now active and has succeeded in attaining command of the sea, thus giving little room for activities of the enemy.

**Navy Raiders Active**

"In the Malay district where the Army Forces are now keeping up their onslaught upon the enemy with bravery, the Navy in cooperation with the land forces is now effecting fierce and unbroken raids on the enemy's military establishments and positions near Singapore, the British naval base, and is also making every possible effort for securing the command of the sea, braving unfavorable weather and severe heat peculiar to the peninsula, so as to ensure the supply route linking the front with the rear by means of transports.

"In British Borneo, the Navy Forces, following the occupation of Miri, approximately 75 miles southwest of Brune, in cooperation with the Army, on December 24, last year, effected their surprise landing at Kuching in the southwestern district of Borneo, and occupied the enemy's airfield there, after repulsing the enemy. During the campaign the enemy tried stubborn resistance against Japanese, resorting to air and submarine warfare. As a result of the campaign the Japanese Forces sunk two submarines while they lost a destroyer, a mine-sweeper and a transport.

"Following the fall of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, into the Japanese hands on January 2, the Navy Forces, in parallel with the onslaught staged by the Army Forces on the Bataan Peninsula, launched consecutive air raids on the Corregidor fortress, inflicting heavy damage thereon.

"Since the beginning of the war, in the Philippines, 366 warplanes of the enemy were either shot down or destroyed, while four destroyers, seven submarines and five merchantships were sunk, in addition to a large number of various types of vessels including an aircraft carrier which were badly damaged. Such being the situation, the remaining vessels and aircraft fled either to the Dutch East Indies or to Australia.

"The hostile activities offered by the Dutch East Indies against Japan since the beginning of the war has become active gradually. Notwithstanding the Japanese Forces endured, taking into consideration the condition of the innocent residents there. However, the time has arrived when Japan has been driven to resort to armed hostilities. At dawn of January 11, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in full cooperation effected surprise landing on Tarakan in Dutch Borneo, while the special landing party of the Navy succeeded in landing on Menado in the island of Celebes.

"Although the enemy offerred stubborn resistance taking advantage of strong defense of those regions, the enemy defending the Tarakan district surrendered to Japanese while Menado was occupied on January 12. During the campaign near Tarakan the Japanese Navy lost two mine-sweepers, while six enemy planes were shot down, in addition to the Prins von Oranje, which was sunk while attempting escape under the cover of darkness.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces occupied enemy's strongholds and the airfield in Menado after repulsing the enemy which offered stubborn resistance with tanks and howitzers. The Japanese Naval Air Force destroyed nine bombers of the enemy and are now extending war results.

**Clean-Up Drive On**

"On the other hand the Imperial Navy is now engaging in clean-up campaigns at various places besides the aforesaid regions against enemy submarines. During the campaigns the Imperial Navy sunk 18 vessels of the enemy in addition to a large number of enemy vessels which are believed to have been either damaged or sunk.

"A collaborate strategy is now under way in the vast area extending from our territorial waters to the coast of the United States and the defense of our country involving the south seas is so perfect that nothing has been effected by enemy's planes or submarines.

"Moreover, the Japanese Naval craft since December 17 are repeating bombardments on islands of Maui, Johnston, Palmyra, New Britain, Rabaul and Tutuila, as well as the Samoan Islands dotted here and there on the Pacific. As a result radio stations and other military objectives were destroyed one after another.

"In the Hawaiian district the Imperial Navy launched surprise attacks on December 31 last year on the port of Hilo and that of Kahului inflicting heavy damage on military objectives there. During the attacks on Hilo the Japanese Navy sunk one of the enemy vessels.

"Our submarine squadron operating near the coastal regions of the United States are carrying out a bold strategy giving a fatal blow to the enemy by cutting off the enemy's marine traffic.

"Up to the present, 10 steamers amounting to 70,000 tons of the enemy are known to have been sunk and three others of 30,000 tons badly damaged in addition to five vessels of 40,000 more or less seriously damaged.

"Moreover, the Japanese submarine squadron on January 8 sunk the seaplane tender Langley belonging to the Pacific Fleet of the United States and successfully torpedoed the aircraft carrier Lexington in the evening of January 12 at the west of Hawaii.

"Since the beginning of the war, the operation of the Japanese Navy and aircraft resulted in sinking seven battleships of the enemy, two cruisers, six destroyers, 18 submarines, 27 gun-boats and mine-sweepers. In addition to these four battleships, six cruisers, one seaplane tender and three destroyers are known to have been more or less seriously damaged.

"As for the enemy's merchant shipping, 35 ships were sunk and 28 others were destroyed in addition to approximately 500 small or large-type vessels seized by Japanese.

"On the other hand, the Japanese Navy lost one destroyer, three mine-sweepers, two submarines and three transports since the end of last year. Since the beginning of the present war the Imperial Navy lost four destroyers, four mine-sweepers, three submarines, and four transports in addition to 67 planes.

"Such being the war situation, the Imperial prestige is being enhanced at home and abroad. All the officers and men of the Navy are firmly determined to achieve the lofty object of the war by tiding over various difficulties and hardships, in light with the Imperial wishes."

## Coming to Hogakuza

A scene from the new German production "Truxa" starring Peter Elsholtz.

# NAZI MOVE 'TRUXA' COMING TO HOGAKUZA

**Will Be Shown Commencing January 24 at Local Playhouse**

The fascinating life of stage troupers, who scintillate the bright lights of the gay white way is simulated in the new Tobis-Europa film production "Truxa," coming to the local Hogakuza on January 24.

"The picture produced by Helmut Schreiber, directed by Hans H. Zerlett and starring Peter Elsholtz in the title role, is a glamorous tale of New York and Berlin, full of songs and dances.

Truxa, is the sensation of the Alhambra Varieties, showing on Broadway. He is a rope-dancer and somersault artist, the uncrowned king of the varieties. But he is no longer the old Truxa for his mind is disturbed and he has lost his former strides. His quarrels with Garvin, the hypnotist, have made him restless and one evening, Truxa disappears.

The scene then shifts to Berlin. Dancer Yester is seen to be Garvin's assistant and she is also Truxa's friend. The inevitable happens for Truxa is in love with the alluring terpsichorean, who is confronted with entangling the triangle love episode.

The picture is worth seeing for the spectacles it offers and for the fascinating music of "Tango-Lied."

# ASAKUSA THEATERS DONATE HUGE SUMS

**Movie-Houses in Amusement Center Contribute ¥35,028.99 To War, Navy Ministries**

All theaters in the Asakusa amusement center, which launched a special performance to raise a contribution fund for the relief departments of the War and Navy Ministries last Wednesday, have succeeded to collect a sum of ¥35,028.99 through their box offices. Divided into two, the contribution was donated to the two Ministries.

Of the applications, with a total of 39,502 films, filed at the Ministry of Education last year for obtaining official permission for the release, those approved aggregated 37,853, including 33,559 domestic productions and 4,294 imported films, which could be exhibited before children under the age of 14. The pictures unfit for showing before children amounted to 1,542, including 1,341 Japanese and 201 foreign films. Lengthy feature pictures unsuitable for exhibition before young people totaled 82, including 68 Japanese and 14 foreign productions.

In an endeavor to carry out a "blitzkrieg" showing of war newsreels in farm and fishing villages remote to the cities, the Toho Eiga has concluded an agreement with the Japan Eigasha recently to strengthen their joint activity. They will dispatch 40 groups of cinema projecting machine operators carrying with them "fresh" screen reports of the War of Greater East Asia to call at the various out-of-way places.

With "Umiwashi" (The Sea Eagles) having been completed recently, the Geijutsu Eigasha is now speeding up the shooting of two culture films, "Kojo" (Factories), and "Zosen" (Shipbuilding), which will be ready for local release by the end of February. The company also will produce six additional films, all of which are expected to be completed in March. They are "Kokumin Rentai" (National Solidarity), "Kawa" (The River), "Nippon no Kagaku" (Japan's Science), "Rajio no Uta" (The Song of Radio), "Kokugo" (The National Language), and "Hawai Marei Kaisen" (The Sea Fight in Hawaii and Malay).

According to an investigation, 733 operators of film projectors applied for obtaining license at the Metropolitan Police Board last year. Of these applicants, those who passed the examination were 379, including 28 women, this being a decrease by about 20 per cent as compared with the total for the previous year, when 502 people went through the examination, having been qualified as officially approved operators.

With a seating capacity of 400 people, the Jinsen Eiga Gekijo, now under construction in front of the Jinsen Railway Station, Chosen, is scheduled to open March 1.

Three motion pictures, which the Ministry of Railways will shortly complete, are "Yeki no Ichinichi" (One Day at the Station), "Kotsu Dotoku" (Traffic Morality), and "Tetsudo Sokuryotai" (Railway Surveying Corps).

"Haha no Kao" (Mother's Face), a screen play, will feature the weekly program at the Tsukiji Eiga Gekijo, Tsukiji, and the Denkikan, Asakusa Park, starting Saturday. The picture is one of the latest productions by the Kokoku Eiga under direction of Jun Murakami, featuring Chitose Hayashi.

Five feature motion pictures, all of which deal with the war theme and have gained nationwide acclaim in recent years, will make up a specially-arranged program by the cultural section of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company to be presented at the Chuo Gekijo from January 26 to February 9. They are "Tsuchi to Heitai" (Earth and Soldiers), "Nishizumi Senshacho Den" (The Story of the Commander of Tanks), "Shanhai Rikusentai" (A Landing Party at Shanghai), "Moyuru Ozora" (Blazing Skies), and "Gonin no Sekkohei" (Five Scouts).

The motion picture theaters under the Toho management in the capital will release four culture films starting January 28 for four weeks. They are "Zosen no Hanashi" (The Story of Shipbuilding), "Aru Hobo no Nikki" (The Diary of a Nurse), "Shuko" (The Pearl River), and "Nobi Yuke Yoi Kodomo" (Growing Good Children).

By presenting only two long runs a month, the Shochiku's leading motion picture theaters starting from February will lead the formation of a new order on the silver screen. It has been decided that "Kazoku" (The Family), a high-caliber film starring Kinuyo Tanaka and Makoto Saburi, will be shown from January 31 to February 10 while "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a classical screen play, will be played during the rest of the month. The exhibition of two films a month for a 15-day program or that of three pictures on a basis of a 10-day engagement are now being discussed by the theaters of the other producing companies with the result of the recent establishment of a unified motion picture distribution company.

Dealing with the problem of an increased production of foodstuffs and labor power at farm villages, a culture feature entitled "Dokusho Mura" (Reading-Loving Village) will shortly be completed by the Asahi Eiga with cameras by Ippei Hidaka and Yoshizo Takano.

Motohiko Kanai, former chief of the Okayama Prefectural Police, has been appointed as director of the film censorship bureau in the Home Ministry to succeed Saburo Takahashi, who was made chief of the Kanagawa Prefectural Police.

# What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Kikugoro Onoye, a distinguished Kabuki actor, will lead a group of the legitimate Kabuki actors to visit Manchoukuo in early summer in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire, which will be observed in March this year. With Kikugoro about 30 actors of his own group will make the trip, including Omezo Ichikawa and Kikunosuke Onoye. The contemplated trip will be the third time for the orthodox Kabuki performers to play in Manchoukuo; the previous two tours were made by Uzayemon Ichimura and Ennosuke Ichikawa some years ago.

Plans for the establishment of a new theatrical troupe are now being discussed by several leading members of the Tokyo dramatic circles such as Kokushi Kishida, Kisaku Ito, and Mantaro Kubota. Under the guidance of the Japan Theatrical League with the support of the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association the new plan is to strengthen the front of the genuine national dramatic activities. The new group will be organized either in March or April when the Shochiku, Toho, Yoshimoto and Kagotora amusement enterprises will extend their cooperation. The Kokumin Shin Gekijo will be utilized as the home of the new activity while occasional rural performances also will be arranged.

"Sannin Kichiza" (Three Vagabonds), a sewamono play or a drama dealing with everyday life of Yedo people, is most likely to be one of the feature offerings of the February performance at the Kabukiza. The majority of the big 10 Kabuki actors, now playing there, will continue their joint appearance. Like the current performance, starting February 1, two programs will be given twice daily. Kikugoro's favorite dance called "Yasuna" (a Mad Scene of Yasuna) also is considered as another offering among five or six presentations, now under consideration.

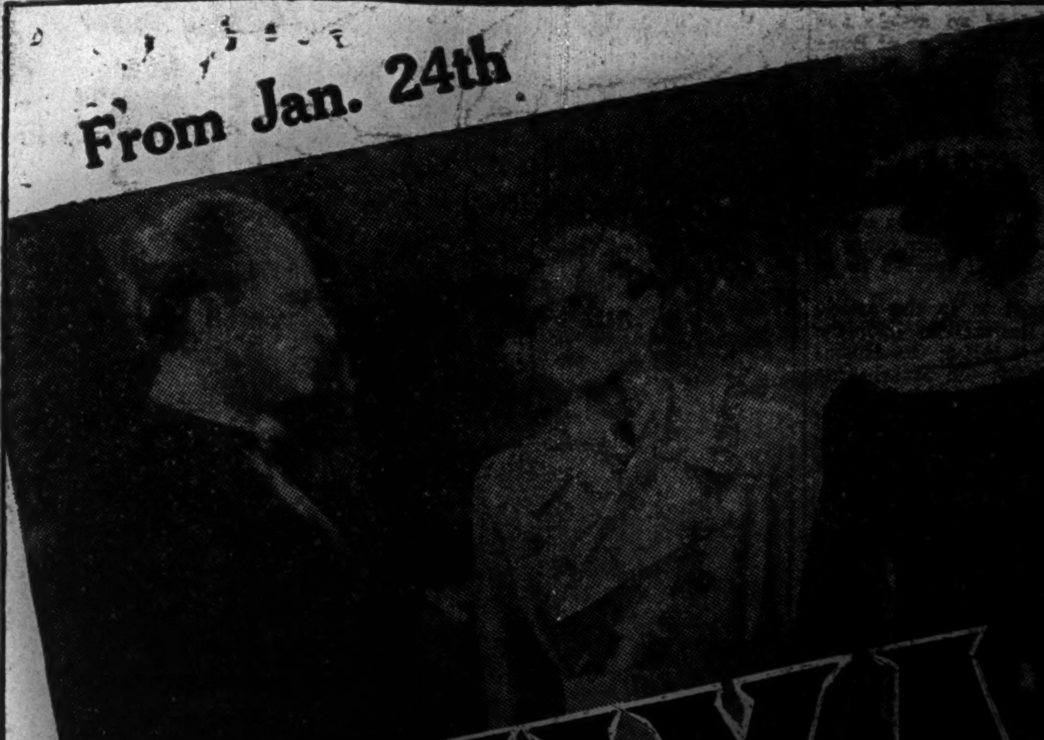
Headed by Nobuko Satsuki, a party of stage players will leave Tokyo in early February for a month's tour of Central China where they will visit various fronts to entertain Japanese soldiers.

Opening today at the Meijiza a new bill, consisting of three plays, will be presented by a joint group of modern-school actors and actresses under the leadership of Masao Inouye and Yaeko Mizutani. First on the program is "Ani Imoto" (Brother and Sister), a modern melodrama by Saisei Muroo. Second is "Koryofu" (Koaliang Wind). Hideji Hojo is the author. Written by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, "Koharu Kyogen" (A Drama of Koharu) will conclude the program. The performance will be shown until February 24 with matinees on Sundays and national holidays.

For three days from January 27, the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, formerly known as the Tsukiji Little Theater, will be occupied by the Gekidan Asia, a newly-organized dramatic company.

An elaborate dance performance is now being arranged by the Shochiku Theatrical Company to be presented at the Kabukiza in the latter part of March. All outstanding dancers of the various schools such as Fujima and Hanayagi as well as the noted Kabuki dancers, including Koshiro Matsumoto and Mitsugoro Bando, are scheduled to participate in this semi-annual gala performance.


From Jan. 24th



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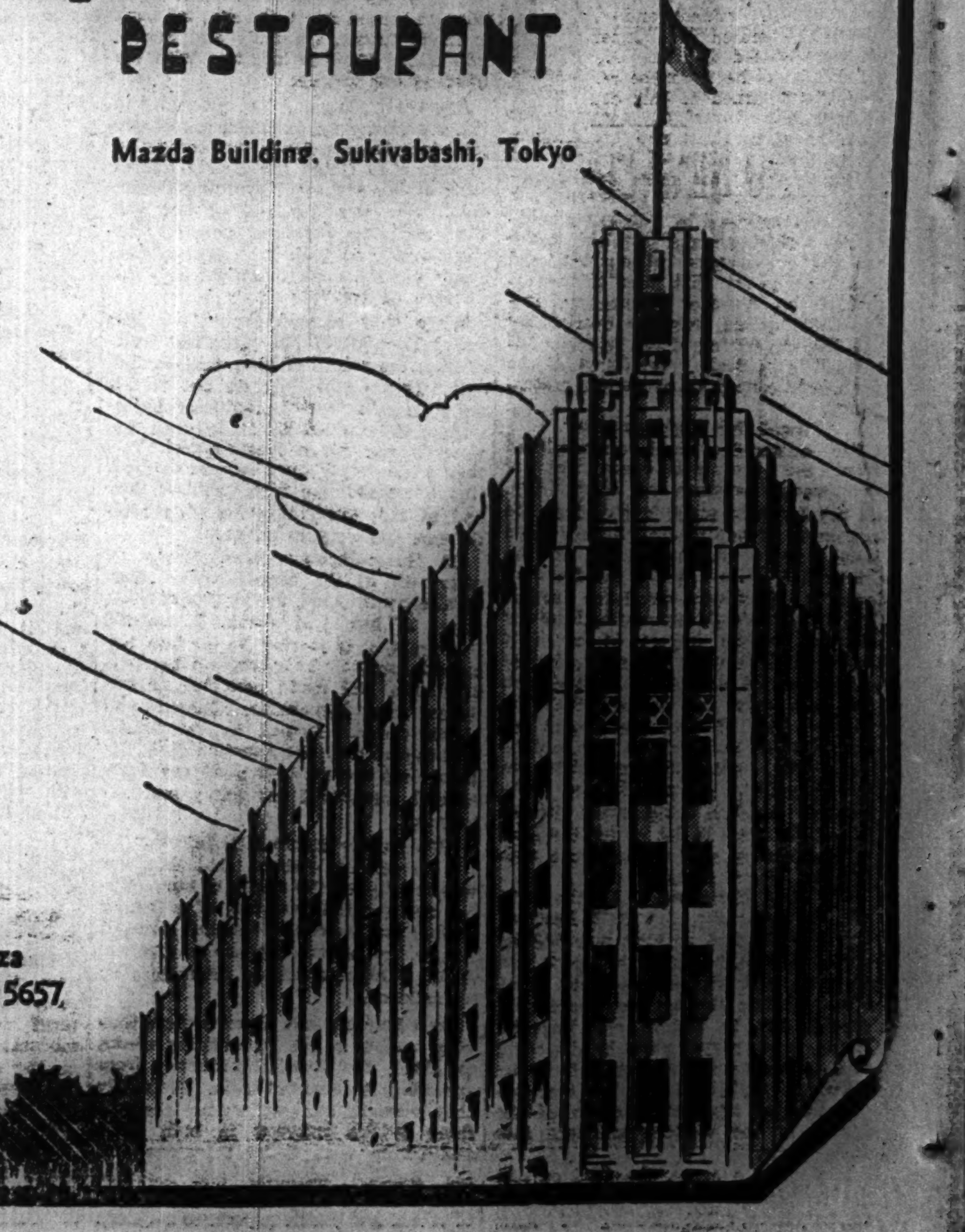

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# JOHORE DEVELOPED BY JAPANESE TOIL

## Iron, Tin and Bauxite Mines Teeming in Chief State Of Malaya

## ISHIHARA BLAZES TRAIL

### Big Firm Named After Him Began Shovelling Ore In 1919

The development of iron, tin and bauxite mines in Johore, which are all indispensable for the prosecution of modern warfare, owes a great deal to the efforts of Japanese residents in that state, says the Asahi.

Johore is the most important of all the states in British Malaya from the economic point of view. Geographically speaking, the greater part of the state is covered with level land, and there are few jungles, which are typical of the Malay Peninsula. Paved automobile highways criss-cross the eastern and southwestern sections of the state through great rubber plantations which spread as far as one's eye can see.

The rubber plantations in the whole of British Malaya cover an area of 3,300,000 acres of which 1,000,000 acres are occupied by the plantations in Johore. The backbone of Malay industry consists of rubber, iron and bauxite. In 1936, Johore produced 575,700 tons of iron ore and 55,000 tons of bauxite and 900 tons of tin.

**Mines Developed by Japanese**

Most of these iron, bauxite and tin mines in Johore have been developed by the Japanese, and as a matter of fact, all iron mines in this part of the peninsula are under Japanese management.

In 1919, Koichiro Ishihara, president of the Ishihara Industry Company, started the development of an iron mine in Johore. Through the good offices of a pro-Japanese sultan in the state, Mr. Ishihara obtained permission to ship the iron ore to Japan from the port of Bato Paha the following year. Ever since January, 1920 when the first Japanese ship fully laden with iron ore left that port for this country, Johore has been supplying Japan with iron ore, which constituted nearly 40 per cent of Japan's total demand in recent years.

**On Eastern Coast**

Some of the promising iron mines under Japanese management are located along the upper stream of the Endau River on the eastern coast.

Bauxite, the raw material for manufacturing aluminum which is indispensable for the production of modern arms, is found in Johore in such abundance, according to Mr. Ishihara, that the ore is often used as ballast in the road construction works.

With regard to the development of the rubber planting industry in Johore, the Japanese have played a very important part. Before the outbreak of the current war, the Sango Koshi, the South Seas Region Rubber Company, and the Tropical Industry Company, only to mention large Japanese rubber interests in the state, owned a great number of rubber plantations.

**Japanese Owned Rubber Too**

Thus, the Japanese residents in the State of Johore were quite active in mining as well as the rubber planting business. Nearly half of the 2,600 Japanese residents in the whole of the Malay Peninsula, lived in Johore prior to the start of the war.

Following the enforcement of the freezing measures against Japan by the British Government in July last year, the pressure on every mining and rubber enterprise under Japanese management in Johore became intolerably heavy, and in October of that year, all the mines and rubber plantations operated on Japanese capital were forced to close. About the same time, all the Japanese residents in the state returned to this country.

# NO NEW COMPANIES PLANNED IN SOUTH

## Government to Let Existing Firms Go on With Developing Resources

The Government does not intend to create a new organization for mining of natural resources and industrial development in the southwestern Pacific, but, on the contrary will entrust these affairs to existing Japanese firms in these regions under the strict superintendence of the authorities, reports the Miyako which, however adds that any concrete development plan has not yet been drafted by the Government.

**National-Policy Firm Unnecessary**

Regarding the proposal by some economic leaders for the establishment of a national-policy firm, with missions similar to those of the North China Development Corporation, Government officials, it is understood, are not realizing the necessity of such a corporation. They have no intention to apply the "one firm for one industry" system existing in Manchoukuo to the southern regions.

According to the plan now under consideration by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the key industrial control associations will take official steps to prevent possible competition among Japanese industrials in the development enterprise, and, will strictly control the activities of these industrialists. It is expected, however, that the Government will not attach too much importance to the industrial development of the southwestern Pacific area. However, the industrial productivity expansion program in Manchoukuo and China will be carried out as scheduled.

**Electric Distribution Monopolized**

Meanwhile the Communications Ministry is now mapping out the electric resources development plan for the southern regions, which is expected to run on a monopoly basis, undertaken by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation. The projected electric distribution companies which will shortly be established through the absorption of main electric companies, will send their equipments and staff members to these regions.

## *Peoples of Malaya Use Japanese Army Scrip Now to Buy and Sell*

The Japanese Army scrip is being welcomed by the natives of the Malay Peninsula as well as Chinese and Indians in the Japanese occupied areas in the peninsula, the Yomiuri reports. At present, the Japanese occupied areas cover more than eight-tenths of the whole territory, and the masses of the people in these areas save the British and Americans, are refusing to accept the British currency locally known as "Straits dollar." These people, says the paper, have lost their confidence in the British currency as a result of the repeated reverses suffered by the British forces defending the Malay Peninsula at the hands of the Japanese Army, and have begun to use the Army scrip in transacting goods.

# ATMOSPHERE BRIGHT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

## News of Burma Premier's Arrest and 79th Diet Stimulate Activity

On receipt of the news about the growth of strong anti-American and British sentiments among the leaders of the Chungking regime, the arrest of the Prime Minister of Burma by the British Government, indicating the weakness of the unity of democratic countries, and the re-opening of the 79th session of the Diet, a very bright atmosphere was discernible in the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

**High Prices Offered**

At the outset, high prices were offered for all shares. In the short-term division, the bourses' issue moved up and down within a wide range as excited traders conducted vigorous operations. Due to the selective buying, miscellaneous stocks rallied. Carbon, High Frequency Industry and Nickel went up remarkably during the later calls of the morning session.

The speech made by Premier General Hideki Tojo was welcomed, but a lull was set in the afternoon session, causing most shares to be quiet for a time.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥133.50 in the morning, and at ¥135.50 in the afternoon.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| First Section | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 63.4 | u .3 | 63.6 | 64.3 |
| Do. new (25) | 35.8 | u .7 | 35.7 | 35.9 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin (50) | 151.6 | d .5 | 152.9 | 154.1 |
| Do. new (25) | 93.9 | d .5 | 94.5 | 95.0 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | 99.2 | .... | 99.0 | 98.6 |
| Do. new (37½) | .... | .... | 88.4 | 88.3 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | .... | .... | 72.3 | 72.9 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 33.0 | d1.5 | 31.8 | 31.5 |
| Tokyo Light (50) | 68.0 | u .2 | .... | .... |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 110.1 | d .1 | 110.1 | 110.5 |
| Do. new (37½) | .... | .... | 93.3 | 94.3 |
| O. S. K. (50) | .... | .... | .... | 100.3 |
| Do. new (37½) | 81.5 | d1.5 | 82.0 | 83.2 |
| Ishikawajima (50) | 81.3 | d .2 | 81.7 | 82.6 |
| Do, new (25) | 54.4 | d .8 | 54.6 | 55.0 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | .... | .... | 132.2 | 87.7 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 103.4 | .... | 102.7 | 103.8 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 76.0 | d .5 | 76.7 | 77.8 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| S. M. Railway (50) | .... | .... | .... | 67.8 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5s | 106.05 | 106.05 | 106.05 | 106.05 |
| Second 5s | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 |
| First 4s | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 133.5 | 135.5 | 133.3 | 135.5 |
| N. Y. K., old | 110.1 | 111.9 | 109.3 | 111.9 |
| N. Y. K., new | 93.0 | 94.3 | 93.0 | 94.3 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin | 151.8 | 153.2 | 151.8 | 153.2 |
| Do, new | 94.4 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 95.8 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 87.7 | 89.4 | 87.6 | 89.4 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 76.6 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.6 |
| S. M. Railway | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.5 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 103.0 | 103.8 | 103.0 | 103.8 |
| Tokyo Light | 68.0 | 68.1 | 68.0 | 68.1 |
| Hitachi Works | 75.9 | .... | .... | .... |
| Japan Steel Tube | 76.6 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 77.9 |
| Japan Oil | 81.9 | 82.9 | 81.9 | 82.9 |
| Japan Mining | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.1 | 64.3 |
| Manchuria Ind | 59.8 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 59.9 |

## RETAIL INDEX RISES

### High Clothes' Prices Cause Gain Up To January 15

The higher prices of clothings and clothing materials caused a slight rise of 0.2 per cent in Tokyo's retail commodity prices during the one-month period between December 16 and January 15, it was announced Tuesday by the Bank of Japan.

According to an investigation conducted by the chartered bank, the commodity price index as of January 15 was registered at 268.1 (taking July, 1914, as 100).

The largest advance of 0.9 per cent, as compared with the index for December 15, was seen in clothings and clothing materials, followed by 0.4 per cent in provisions, while a decline of 0.2 per cent was made in miscellaneous articles.

No change, however, was made in fuel prices.

# MONEY MEN GREET FINANCIAL CONTROL

## Consider New Action Will Contribute to Completion of Wartime Structure

Favorably receiving the news that the Government has decided to create financial control associations and for this purpose promulgate the Financial Organizations Control Ordinance in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law, economic leaders consider that the new action, together with the projected strengthening of the Bank of Japan, will contribute toward the completion of the wartime economic structure to cope with the War of Greater East Asia.

**Financiers Give Opinion**

Financiers declare that the principle of the draft ordinance, generally speaking, complies with what the National Financial Council proposed to the Government last year. They assert that the draft ordinance provides no definite stipulation regarding the character of the National Financial Control Association and its subsidiary agencies and their controlling power over the holding of securities and investments by financial institutions.

They warn, however, that, if these control bodies are not invested with such a wide authority as generally expected, the new setup may be accompanied with bad reactions on the money market.

At any rate financial leaders, on the occasion of the Government's decision on the creation of monetary control agencies, have renewed their determination toward the smoother digestion of Government bonds and financing of the industrial productivity expansion funds.

**Savings Set High Mark**

Meanwhile the Savings Bank Association announced Tuesday that deposits in member banks made an unprecedented increase last month, reflecting the smooth progress of the national savings encouragement campaign. The balance of deposits as of December 31 stood at ¥5,708,147,000, which is ¥154,865,000 and ¥1,127,378,000 more than the figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of last year respectively.

Ordinary savings moved upward by ¥75,827,000 last month, deferred savings by ¥54,002,000, fixed savings by ¥25,197,000 and fixed deposits by ¥8,000, while a drop of ¥170,000 was seen in other deposits. The balance of loans as of December 31 was registered at ¥413,188,000, showing a decline of ¥4,792,000 below the previous month but an increase of ¥46,075,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

**Mortgaged Loans Down**

During December, loans on the mortgage of securities were down by ¥540,000, loans on the security of immovables by ¥280,000 and loans to prefectural, municipal and town offices by ¥15,000, but loans to depositors upped by ¥10,455,000. Holdings of securities exclusive of Government bonds made a considerable decline last month.

Following is the balance of deposits, loans and security holdings as of December 31 and the comparison with the corresponding month of last year; (¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

| | December balance | Compared with Dec., 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Deposits** | | |
| Ordinary savings | 1,445,334 | 281,492 |
| Deferred savings | 2,468,327 | 527,735 |
| Fixed savings | 1,772,881 | 313,879 |
| Fixed deposits | 20,779 | 4,296 |
| Others | 825 | — 26 |
| Total | 5,708,147 | 1,127,378 |
| **2. Loans** | | |
| Loans on the mortagge of securities | 34,294 | —3,919 |
| Loans on the security of immovables | 12,997 | —1,539 |
| Loans to depositors | 365,369 | 51,573 |
| Loans to public bodies | 316 | 21 |
| Installed loans | 210 | — 61 |
| Total | 413,188 | 46,075 |
| **3. Holdings of Securities** | | |
| Government bonds | 3,344,906 | 735,505 |
| Prefectural and municipal bonds | 138,990 | 2,019 |
| Corporate debentures | 1,110,464 | 242,934 |
| Stocks | 287,725 | 20,400 |
| Manchoukuo securities | 248,866 | 43,625 |
| Total | 5,130,955 | 1,044,485 |

## Manmo Wool Expands

The plan for the expansion of the capital of the Manmo Woolen Company from ¥20,000,000 to ¥30,000,000, and revision of a part of the articles of organization of the firm were approved Wednesday at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.

# *BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS*

## Kuribayashi Brothers, Tokuichi and Tomoji Direct Controls of Big Concern in Hokkaido Begun By Father in Meiji Era

By HIROMU HIGUCHI
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The business headquarters of the Kuribayashi concern headed by Tokuichi Kuribayashi, president of the South Seas Region Development Company, are established in Muroran. The father of Mr. Kuribayashi, and the founder of the concern, was one of the immigrants who had come to Hokkaido during the first years of the Meiji Era with great ambition and hopes.

Through the operation of various transportation enterprises, he made a great fortune in a short period of time, and laid the foundation of the present Kuribayashi concern. As in the case of the Itaya concern, the Kuribayashi brothers, namely Tokuichi and Tomoji direct the whole affairs concerning the activities of the concern.

**Soma the Landowner**

Teppei Soma is the greatest landowner in Hokkaido. Besides being a landlord, Mr. Soma is also a shrewd financier, and by lending money to various people, he made his property as large as those of Mr. Itaya and Mr. Kuribayashi, it is said. Common to all the financiers, he is quite conservative, and does not like to risk his money for any business of speculative nature.

Other millionaires in Hokkaido include Shinichiro Oguma of Hakodate, and Kiichiro Noguchi of Otaru.

Thus, there are many wealthy merchants and great landowners in Hokkaido, but few of them are known nationally because most of them have little chance to mingle with the famed businessmen in Tokyo or Osaka.

In addition, Sapporo, the capital of Hokkaido, is a metropolis of politics, and accordingly, the economists of the city, however rich they may be, and however great their talents in business management may be, have never been given prominent positions in the society of Sapporo.

**Japan Proper Money Influences**

Another important factor which has compelled these wealthy merchants to remain mere local businessmen is that almost all important industries of Hokkaido such as brewery, paper, fishery, and coal industries have been under the control of large capitalists from Japan Proper. For example, brewery is monopolized by the Sapporo Brewery Company, paper manufacturing, by the Oji Paper Company, the largest of its kind in the Orient, colliery, by the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, and fishery, by the Nichiro Fishery Company.

It was absolutely impossible from the very beginning for the businessmen of Hokkaido to compete against the capitalists from Japan Proper whose working capital and influence were beyond comparison with those of the local merchants and industrialists.

# CLOTHES' RATIONING MAY AFFECT FIBER

## Establishment of Control for Latter Goods Expected to Be Speeded Up

The fresh extension of the rationing system to clothings and clothing materials, the regulations regarding which were promulgated Tuesday to be effective from February 1 is expected to spur the establishment of the projected Fiber Goods Control Association, with legal backings to be provided in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is now speeding up the preparations for the new spinning industrial structure, according to persons close to the Ministry who predict that if the preparations go on smoothly, an order for the establishment of the control agency will be issued next month.

**Planned Basis Necessary**

Officials of the Ministry reportedly consider that the placing of the production, distribution and consumption of clothings and clothing materials on a high-powered planned basis is prerequisite to the satisfactory operation of the new regulations, on the ground that the ticket system was applied to the daily necessaries in an endeavor to maintain their supply in such a smooth condition as at present.

Some economic leaders urge the establishment of three control associations in this line, while others favor a single control plan. Although no definite decision has yet been reached at the Commerce and Industry Ministry, supporters for the latter plan are now increasing in economic circles.

**Proposed Single Control**

It is recalled in this connection that Sanpei Katakura, president of the Nitto Spinning Company, proposed a single control plan at the regular session of the Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association held at the beginning of last month.

According to the single control plan, the Fiber Goods Control Association will place under its control all lines of the spinning industry and handle the matters on the production and distribution of clothings.

## Bank of Japan Accounts

January 21
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 4,903,323 |
| Over Issues | 203,323 |
| Deposits | 719,646 |
| Loans | 489,264 |

## WAR RISK RATE FIXED

### 40 Fire Insurance Companies Authorized as Agents

The Provisional Wartime Insurance Ordinance permits insurance companies to handle risk insurance, and 40 fire insurance companies have been designated by the Finance Ministry as authorized agents.

The official war risk rate for goods not in transit is fixed at ¥4 per every ¥100 for the period of six months, while a special rate of .08 per cent of value per month is fixed for unclassified goods in warehouses, while the rate of transit goods is 0.1 per cent.

The Ordinance will not apply to the assets of the countries at war with Japan.

## Clearing House Total

Bills cleared through the clearing houses in the country last year amounted to ¥138,829,962,000, showing an increase of five per cent in comparison with the figure for the previous year.

# WHEAT PRODUCTION IN JAPAN EXPANDED

## New Improved Species Introduced; Ready to Meet Requirements of Continent

The word "flour" is applied also to grains other than wheat when ground, as rye flour, buckwheat flour, but if the grain from which the flour is made is not specified, the unqualified term, both in common and commercial usages, means wheat flour, according to the Commerce Japan.

The extended use of wheat flour for bread-making to the exclusion of the flours of all other grains is due to the presence of gluten, a highly tenacious body, which is not present in the same form in other cereal flours. Gluten is made up chiefly of two proteins, glutenin and gliadin. In flour of the highest bread-making properties glutenin and gliadin exist in such proportions that they form a well-balanced gluten.

**Character of Bread Dependent**

From available data it would appear that the proper proportion is 65 per cent gliadin to 35 per cent glutenin. Any great variations from the ratio have marked influences upon the character of bread. Note is taken of this fact; in some instances of milling, wheat grains of opposite types, one with high and the other with low gliadin content, are mixed before they are ground, so that the desired quality of flour may be obtained.

Japanese mills have in the past drawn advantages occasionally from such mixing, as they milled wheat grains grown in different countries—Japan, America, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Consumption of wheat flour in Japan may be 50 per cent for vermicelli and similar comestibles and 30-40 per cent at bakeries and confectioneries, bread being no such important article of food as in many other countries; users in Japan nevertheless prefer wheat flour to the flour of other grains.

**40 Mills Running**

Two large institutions run some 40 mills in Japan, Manchoukuo and North China. These and other mills are all highly mechanized and are operated in good order. A few years ago an authority placed the working percentage of Japanese mills at 70, and American 53, Canadian 59, British, German, French 60.

Thanks to the efforts made by the Japanese Government, wheat acreage expanded considerably in 1934. The species of wheat indigenous to Japan were not wholly suitable for milling purposes. New improved species were introduced and distributed when the government undertook the expansion of production. Japan finds herself ready to meet the increasing requirements for flour in Manchoukuo and North China.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 135.5 | +2.40 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 94.3 | +1.30 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 95.8 | +1.70 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.75 | + .05 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent | 106.05 | Same |

## BANDING OF FARM UNITS IS ORDERED SPEEDED UP

### Plan to Consolidate Agricultural Associations Given to Agrarian Chief

The resolution for expediting consolidation of all agricultural associations in the country was passed at the meeting held at the Central Union of Cooperative Societies Hall, Marunouchi, Wednesday, and the plan was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and other related quarters.

The meeting was sponsored by the Central Union Cooperative Societies, participated in by provincial branches of the Union, and prefectural agricultural federations. Urgency in the consolidation of farmers societies was stressed, in view of the growing importance of securing the national food supply under the current hostilities. At the submission of the resolution, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry is reported to have given an assurance as follows:

"Until as late as December 25 I was firmly resolved to have the plan presented to the current Diet, but reasons of the State made me desist from doing so. But that does not dissuade me of the urgency of the plan. Inasmuch as the Ministry has already completed all required steps to bring about the fulfilment of the plan, it will not be long before the scheme receives approval of the Diet and is made law."

## Bill Clearings

January 21
(In ¥1,000)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 263,224 | 143,732 |
| Balance | 56,849 | 21,246 |

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## The Foreign Minister's Address

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, in his speech in the Imperial Diet yesterday, touched some high spots in the international situation and gave full indication of the lines his diplomatic policy is to take with regard to the current War of Greater East Asia.

In the first place, the Foreign Minister was pleased to say that world opinion had turned more favorably to this country. Notwithstanding invidious propaganda versions set current from various quarters, he said, the greater part of the world had come to understand the circumstances which had compelled Japan to take up arms. It is encouraging to learn that whatever mistrust or suspicion there was on the question is being dispelled. But as far as the Japanese people are concerned, there never has been any doubt as to the cause they are fighting for. As has been stated on occasions, the aim of the current war is the emancipation of East Asia from American and British Imperialism. When the Japanese took up this great cause, they did so feeling that it was their historic mission so to do. It is indeed this consciousness that has steeled their minds to go through any sort of war, however prolonged and trying it may be, until the final victory is won.

Next, the Foreign Minister reiterated how the present war was constructive in purpose. A liberated East Asia, it is proposed, will contribute its share toward the forthcoming new order over the whole world, once it has been placed in a position to make its free exertion. The mind and character of East Asia are to have opportunity to take no mean part in the proposed program of peaceful construction, an opportunity to which they are legitimately entitled but hitherto denied to many of its millions.

Japan's policy in this respect is being substantiated by the fact of Manchoukuo and China under the Nanking regime offering Japan effectual cooperation from the war's outbreak, a fact which the Foreign Minister took occasion to point out. It is equally encouraging to hear from him that French Indo-China has been cooperating with us to an increasing extent. As for Thailand, the Minister said, she courageously decided to join forces with this country to eradicate American and British influences, "the root cause of all evils in East Asia." Further, the Foreign Minister took occasion to pay his respect to leaders of the Thai Government for their far-sighted policy as seen in their decision on the alliance with Japan when the decision was so difficult. This ministerial expression of appreciation is significant of the cordiality which increasingly marks the relations between the two countries.

Referring to the well-cemented relations with Germany and Italy, he said, "however frantically America and Britain may endeavor to alienate them, there is absolutely no room for such machinations." He could hardly have given a more clear-cut answer to the so-called anti-Axis camp, which, as the Foreign Minister implied, consisted, except for America and Britain, of a number of ghostly nations with nothing but names to fight for.

With regard to Soviet Russia, the Foreign Minister said the relations remained unchanged. Moscow's conversations with London and Washington, he said, should have no effect on the existing relations between Soviet Russia and Japan, which are being regulated by the neutrality pact as they have always been since its coming into force.

Attention was next given to the neutral Powers of South America and Europe, with whom, the Foreign Minister said, Japan intends to maintain cordial relations. Therefore, it surprised none when he said the Imperial Government was paying close attention to the Rio de Janeiro conference. In so many words he said he hoped that none of the Latin American countries would "fall victim to Anglo-American intrigues," which had no compunction to sacrifice other countries for their own interests.

Unfortunately, said the Foreign Minister, "the Netherlands East Indies has become "a tool" of America and Britain. However, Japan harbors no enmity toward their people. The trouble arose only when the islands were converted into military bases for the "anti-Axis" group and when the islands themselves assumed a belligerent character.

The Foreign Minister, next reaffirming the aim of the construction of a co-prosperity sphere, stated that it was quite natural that Japan herself should control "such areas as are absolutely indispensable to the defense of East Asia." His purpose was to indicate the two-fold purpose of the present war, which aims at once at the subjugation of influences hostile to Japan and at new construction in the province of peaceful enterprise. Importance should be seen in the indication given of the policy the Imperial Government is to follow with regard to the areas that have been, and are to be brought under the control of Japanese arms.

As for the areas to be listed as indispensable to the defense of East Asia, it may be pointed out that Premier General Tojo, in his speech to the Diet yesterday, indicated that both Hongkong and Malaya would be considered as part of the strategically vital areas. It is equally important to note that the Foreign Minister, referring to the regions which America and Britain have hitherto possessed, remarked that they should be "accorded each an appropriate status in conformity with the tradition and culture of its people." By reference to this point, the Foreign Minister threw light on some of the cardinal features of the policy under which Japan proposes her new construction.

Another point that merits more than passing attention is the character which the proposed co-prosperity sphere is to assume under Japanese auspices. "Japan," he said, "is not prosecuting the war prompted by any narrow-minded and exclusive motive." Therefore, the proposed co-prosperity sphere is not to possess any "exclusive or exclusionist character." American and British propaganda has been at pains to paint Japanese designs in the darkest possible colors. Japan's aim, declared so openly and clearly, should be sufficient answer to those who have been misled by the Americans and the British, and should go far to dispel whatever mistaken impressions such vicious falsehoods have had upon neutral Powers.

It was both timely and important that the Foreign Minister set forth his policy in so clear terms at this juncture. Above all, its effect on neutral Powers can hardly be over-estimated.

## WORLD MUST PROGRESS OR FALL

### Continental Community System Outlined and Regarded As Step to Peace if Carried Out Universally In Spirit of Brotherly Charity

By MAKOTO UGA

**Part III**

From the preceding chapters it will be concluded that if the following matters should be carried out universally, in a spirit of brotherly charity, it would be possible to realize world peace;

1. To guarantee the existence of all the nations of the world. For this purpose, necessary changes of national boundaries, establishment of buffer zones, if necessary, safety of trade routes, free trade, and free access to natural resources should be considered.

2. To guarantee freedom and equal opportunity for the progress of every nation.

3. To establish the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity with all the nations of the world. For this purpose, they should propagate this principle within their state, moralize the everyday life of the people and restify the excessive materialistic part of their modern life.

4. To collaborate for the promotion and diffusion of mutual culture, and to remove obstacles in the way of the spread of material civilization.

**Realization Doubted**

The present real condition of the world, however, throw many a doubt upon the realization of these matters: First. The material conditions necessary for the existence of a nation differ, for instance, according to dimensions of territories, supply of natural resources, number of inhabitants and so on. As a result of this, a nation with scanty material resources and man power cannot supply its progressing cultural demands, so self-supply and self-sufficiency in such a national is indeed unknown. Only in larger regions consisting of many nations or territories, or within a group of adjacent nations, can a nation make secure its existence and progress, provided that mutual assistance and exchange are not hindered there. Suppose the world be divided in regional communities as follows:

1. The North Western Hemisphere,
2. The South Western Hemisphere,
3. The European continent with the Near East, some parts of the Middle East, and the African continent,
4. The East Asiatic continent, including Eastern Siberia, some parts of the Middle East, India and Indo archipelagoes, and
5. Oceania.

**Self-Supporting Economic Unit**

Each of the above regions could be counted as an independent self-supporting economic unit. For the peaceful order and progress of each region, however, the principle of the Monroe Doctrine should be applied, otherwise political, military and economic interference or the possession of a colony by a nation of another region would be a cause of conflict with the region interfered with. Although the present status of colonies or territories might be elevated, the citizens or residents of the home country concerned should be entitled to the hitherto possessed rights as to domicile, travel, business and so on.

Second. It may not be difficult for the moneyed classes to come in line with the interest of the awakening masses, to make harmonious national advancement, but it would be another question, under the present stage of international relations, to have the capitalistic nations proceed hand in hand with the "have not" nations in promoting the welfare of all the peoples of the world.

However, in each of the above regions, mutual assistance is possible and is necessary for the purpose of producing natural resources and developing industries, and since there is plenty of space to do that, it is likely to be materialized without any hitch through freedom and equal opportunity for nations concerned. That region will form one living place common to all the nations concerned, that is to say, one organic group of united states. Consequently, there must be one nation that functions like the president or the leader. That leader-nation would be decided by all the nations of the region.

**Co-Prosperity Spheres for Peace**

Third. Every nation has its own speciality and pride. Besides, the tradition, history, national traits, feelings, language, and customs of one nation are different from those of another. Thus it is not unusual that a nation, when it compares itself with another nation, proves much more egoistic than an individual vis-a-vis another. Yet this national egoism has been praised as patriotism. Concerning the external affairs of a nation, people are easily brought to national hatred or anger against another nation, shouting furiously that the honor of their nation should be avenged.

Racial prejudice is still too deep to do away with. Consequently, the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity would rather be hypothetical than impracticable, under the present international conditions. However, neighboring nations, within the same region are mostly similar in their geographical and other natural conditions. It is likely that these nations have close cultural and racial ties, for, from olden times, they have interblended their cultures by mutual intercourse and intermarriages. So it is not rare that their religions, dialects, letters, ideas, feelings, and customs are nearly the same and so, also, are their physical aspects and traits.

**Step Toward Peace**

Therefore within such a region the mutual assistance and collaboration would easily be carried out, but for the interference, temptation, or intrigue of the outside world. Even though the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity is not applicable at once, and all over the world at present those concerned should leave the way open to try it to some extent. That is to designate certain regions of the world as co-prosperity spheres. Wouldn't that be a great step toward world peace?

Fourth. It goes without saying that human activity is conditioned by living, thus the human being cannot be separated from matter. This is the reason that the problem of material civilization is fundamental to the progress of the human race. However, were man so concerned with material life, that he ignored the fundamental fact that the human being is both material and spiritual, material civilization would only cause the human race to degenerate and fall into disaster. But at any rate, since man, should not only seek after "bread and dress." but also decorum, the latter should be put within his reach to enrich his life.

Hence it is against human nature that there be much difference of wealth among people who are equally living beings, and members of the common whole, playing their parts and assuming their responsibilities for its benefit. To diminish the distinction between the rich and the poor, and to make the material lives of the people comparatively even, is nothing but spreading material civilization. When this civilization spreads throughout, irrespective of classes, or towns or countries, consequently lessening the differences in the standards of living of the people, there will be no discontentment nor grievance among them, at least materially.

**Easy Going Way of Life**

Among the peoples of the world, however, there are the illiterate, the indifferent to advanced living, and the oppressed, satisfied with a slave-like condition. In some parts of the world, indigenous races seem disinclined to part from their primitive lives, and some nations prefer the easy going way of life to the industrious. In some countries, the leading class, apathetic to the well-being of the masses of the people, is engrossed in its own interests, and prefers idly to lean on a third power than make the necessary efforts for its own national progress, while on the other hand, the masses of the people are merely a herd under its direction.

Under these conditions, it is only a dream to have material civilization permeate every corner of the world and give its beneficence to every people of the earth. At least in some regions, as before mentioned, something is feasible due to the closeness of cultural and geographical conditions. Then, when the civilization of these regions intermingle, and their people consider themselves sons and daughters of God and brothers and sisters of each other and behave accordingly, the ideal of the human race will be realized for the first time.

**Different Cultural Aspects**

But, there is no wonder that, as in the present day, when the regions of the world have such different cultural aspects and physiographical conditions and so little charity, a race of one region that has founded a colony or protectorate in another region, is not able to have sympathy for, or common feeling with, the natives, and rather looks down upon them as slaves rather than leading them to their advancement.

Fifth. When the system of regional communities is agreed upon by all nations, the necessity will be felt of organizing a new league of nations, composed of the representatives of each region of the united nations. This league of united nations should discuss and decide all the matters concerning inter-regional trade, exchange, communication and other matters, like immigration and traveling. The question of armament of each region and other political problems like the principle of non-intervention with other regions, also should be taken up by this league.

**Prospect of the Future**

What will be the end of the present war? This war is to be looked upon as a worldwide emancipation of the "have not" nations, the international upheaval of the awakened people of the world against lucrative capitalism, and as a revolutionary war for new democracy, real, unselfish and non plutocratic. Therefore, if the capitalistic nations, turning away from their money-making domination of the world to the real, altruistic end of democracy, would ever reconcile with the aspiration of the "have not" nations, the war could be stopped sooner than expected.

On the contrary, should they stick to their self-interest and dream to continue the domination of the world, the war will not only last for a long period of time, but extend to every corner of the world, dividing it into two fronts, the one, comprising the nations of lucrative capitalism under the guise of democracy, the other, formed by the non-capitalistic nations that aspire to universal democracy. It will prove to be the greatest struggle the human race has fought since the beginning of history.

The outcome can only be exhaustion of both fronts, that is, nothing but disaster to the whole of the human race. The spiritual and material progress and peace of the world, however, is the irresistible destiny of the human race. If capitalism could be adjusted to an altruistic aim as the result of this war, and ideas of co-existence and co-prosperity be universally recognized and carried out, it might be said that good came out of evil.

Even in case the "have not" front loses the war, the aspiration of these nations could not be checked forever, since the human aspiration of advancement is inherent in the human race. So its rehabilitation and return to the front will only be a question of time, and before long they will begin once again their emancipation movement.

On the other hand, suppose the capitalist front wins, a revolution or some other internal conflicts after the war could not be avoided, because lucrative capitalism has some contradictions in itself and no longer can be continued along the ways hitherto followed.

It is needless to say that, in the case of victory by the "have not" nations, if they merely continue the domination of the world, taking the present attitude of the capitalistic nations, like a new elite, that has encroached upon the rights and liberty of the people, taking the place of kings and lords with their money power, the end of this war will be meaningless from the point of view of human progress and world peace.

The End

## Admiral Nagano—Navy's Ranking Officer

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

WHETHER the circumstances make the man, or the man the circumstances, is a question which has often been debated in connection with every figure whose name has been emblazoned across the pages of history. But it is a question which permits of no satisfactory answer, for the argument always leads into a vicious circle to which there is no end.

But fortunate is the country which can unfailingly produce leaders of sterling character and outstanding ability in times of national crises. In that respect, the Imperial Japanese Navy has been more than ordinately fortunate. For the Russo-Japanese War, in which the Imperial Navy encountered the first test of its strength and worth, found Admiral Togo at the helm of the Combined Fleet, and Admiral Gombei Yamamoto, known as the "Builder of the Japanese Navy", as Navy Minister.

Today, when the War of Greater East Asia has brought the Japanese Navy face to face with the combined naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, both boasting of navies "second to none", the responsibilities of the navy are found resting on the strong shoulders of a triumvirate in whom the service and nation alike place their implicit confidence. This triumvirate is composed of Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

**Comes From Samurai Family**

Of these three, Admiral Nagano is the ranking officer, both by reason of his present position and seniority. He is, in fact, the ranking officer in the entire service today,—being the earliest graduate of the Naval Academy still on the active list.

Admiral Nagano was born 62 years ago, the youngest of five children of a modest samurai family, in Tosa Province,—the same province that produced those heroes of the Meiji Restoration, Suizan Takechi and Ryuma Sakamoto. Though born and reared near the sea, it was only by accident that he entered the naval service. As a young lad, he had frequently been his father's companion on fishing trips in a small boat, and he soon tasted enough of the discomforts of rough water to lose any inclination which his early environment might have developed in him to follow the sea as a profession.

**Wanted to Be a Jurist**

His first ambition was to enter the judiciary, following in the footsteps of his eldest brother. But one summer, when a former playmate some years his senior returned from Etajima and told him of the attractions of cadet life, he was suddenly imbued with a desire to join the Navy. But when he confided his new ambition to his parents, his father's reply was, "What, a poor sailor like you? What good would you be to the Navy?"

Nothing daunted by his father's light rebuke, however, young Nagano proceeded to take the entrance examination of the Naval Academy in 1897. And the examining officer who questioned him as to his motive for applying for entrance into the academy must have been shocked by the frankness of the reply; for young Nagano is said to have replied, "My primary desire is to become a Government official; but I want to take this examination in order to find out how my ability and knowledge compare with the other fellows".

The comparison must have been very favorable, for not only was he accepted as a cadet in that class, but he graduated four years later second from the top, from the academy of which he was later in his career to serve as President. The first on the list was Vice-Admiral Hatano, who died but a few weeks ago, and of whom Admiral Nagano often said, "Hatano was a real scholar and a great mathematician".

**In Russo-Japanese War**

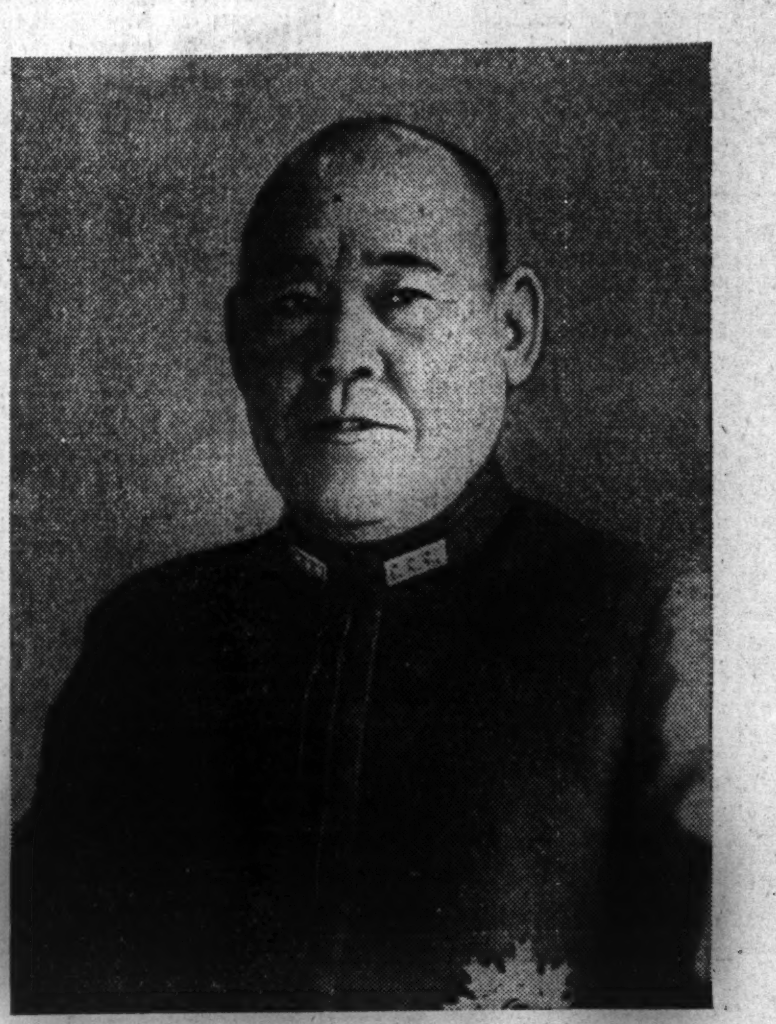
As a midshipman on board the warship "Hashidate", Nagano started his long active career in 1900; and four years later, as a sub-lieutenant, he received his baptism of fire in the Russo-Japanese War. As commander of a heavy artillery corps of the Special Naval Landing Party, he participated in the long siege of Port Arthur alongside the Third Army Forces commanded by General Nogi, and soon won wide recognition for his abilities as a gunnery officer and his capacity for leadership. His subsequent promotion to the top rank in the service was, in fact, said to have been promised at that time.

Admiral Nagano has had the distinction of occupying at some time virtually every key position in the Navy; for he has been, in turn, Chief of the Personnel Section, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Navy Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. And for some time prior to his assumption of his present post as Chief of the Naval General Staff last spring, he was a member of the Supreme War Council.

**Saw Service Abroad**

In addition to holding such important posts at home, he has seen much service abroad. For two years, as a Captain, he commanded the Yangtze Squadron,—an experience which enabled him to gain wide knowledge of China, as well as a deep insight into the peculiarities of the Chinese mind.

At the time of the Washington Conference, in 1921, Admiral Nagano was a member of the Embassy Staff in the capacity of Naval Attache. As assistant to Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, the chief naval delegate, therefore, he acquired first-hand knowledge of the machinations by which the United States and Great Britain first placed the stigma of a second-rate naval power upon Japan through the medium of the ratio system. And the experience of that Conference was soon to stand him in good stead, for the responsibilities that were Admiral Kato's at Washington fell on Admiral Nagano's shoulders at two later disarmament conferences.



Admiral Osami Nagano

**Went to Geneva**

In 1932 Admiral Nagano headed the naval delegation to the Geneva General Disarmament Conference. And in a similar capacity, he attended the London Conference of 1935. At Geneva, it will be recalled, Admiral Nagano proposed the reduction of aircraft carriers by reason of its essentially offensive character, and the complete elimination of air bombing; but that proposal was shelved through Anglo-American opposition. At London, building on the spade-work done by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto at the Preliminary Negotiations a year earlier, Admiral Nagano, in addition to proposing the abolition of aircraft carriers, demanded the establishment of a "common ceiling"—meaning a common maximum aggregate tonnage—below which each Power should be at liberty to build according to its own peculiar needs for national defence. That this "common ceiling" implied the recognition of the right to absolute parity in place of the ratio system goes without saying. With their backs to the wall, therefore, the American and British delegates countered with their claims of "greater vulnerability",—the Americans on the ground of their long double coastline and the consequent need of a two-ocean navy, and the British because of the purported need of guarding the long sea-lanes connecting the motherland with her distant colonial possessions. Heated debates between Admiral Nagano, on the one hand, and Admiral Lord Chatfield and Lord Monsell for Britain and Norman Davis and Admiral Standley for the United States, on the other, were by no means rare. But here, as at Port Arthur, Admiral Nagano stuck to his guns. And when it became finally clear that the Conference would not recognize Japan's demand for the right to naval parity, Admiral Nagano led his delegation out of the Conference hall, on January 15, 1936.

**The Brand Is Removed**

Thus, the brand of inferiority stamped upon the Japanese Navy at Washington in 1921 was removed fifteen years later at London. There was justifiable satisfaction and rejoicing in Japan throughout the naval ranks. But no one could that memorable event have given greater satisfaction than to Admiral Nagano who, having been a personal witness to this branding, was himself instrumental in removing the brand.

Had the American and British delegates, both at Geneva and London, been endowed with keener foresight, they might have known that the Japanese Navy's proposals to those two Conferences were a handwriting on the wall. Had they, for instance, listened to our proposal for the abolition of aircraft carriers and air bombing, they would not in all probability be mourning the loss of the cream of their Pacific Fleets today. So, it would be in poor grace for them to complain now. But if they do, Admiral Nagano would be fully justified in answering, "You asked for it! Yes, both at Geneva and London!"

**The Spirit of Japan**

Admiral Bradley Fiske, U.S.N., begins his Foreword to Falk's splendid book "Togo and the Rise of Japanese Sea Power" with the following paragraphs:

"To almost any American reader, this book will come as a surprise and almost as a shock. The whole atmosphere of the book, the whole exposition of the character of Togo, the clear and close similarity between the spirit of Togo and the spirit of Japan, will be a revelation to most Americans; because it is a kind of spirit that we only dimly comprehend.

"But woe to us if we do not learn to comprehend it. Woe to us, if we fail to read the handwriting on the wall".

Though Admiral Togo now lives only in the hearts of his countrymen, his spirit is just as actual and vibrant with life as ever. For, as it remained for an officer of the American Navy to point out, the spirit of Togo is the spirit of Japan. And that spirit will ever continue to guide the Imperial Navy through the personalities of officers of the type who today make up the Navy's "Big Three" headed by Admiral Nagano.

# Japan Times & Advertiser

## EVENING EDITION

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# SINGAPORE PREPARES FOR STAND AS JAPANESE DRIVE NEARS GOAL; U.S. BATAAN DEFENSE TOTTERING

## BOTH HOUSES START STUDY OF MEASURES AWAITING APPROVAL

### 26 New Legislations Handled by House of Peers in Morning Session

### KAYA EXPLAINS BUDGET

### Lower House Given 53 Bills —Stricter Punishment For Crimes Sought

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 10 this morning, and immediately entered into the examination of the bill for the wartime special criminal law, the bill for revision of the Pension Law and 24 other measures submitted by the Government. The bills were explained in detail by the Government and Daisaburo Tsugita of the Doseikai interpellated on the wartime special criminal law, while No Akaike of the Dowakai put forth questions on the revision of the Pension Law. All 26 bills were referred to respective committees for full examination.

The Budget, Accounts Settlement and Petition Committees of the House of Peers also met at 9:55 this morning, and elected their chairmen and vice-chairmen, respectively.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met at 10 this morning, when Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the details of the budget submitted to the Diet.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives met at 1 p.m. and the Government explained 53 bills submitted to the House. All bills were referred to their respective committees.

**Stricter Punishments Sought**

The wartime special criminal law submitted to the Imperial Diet by the Government Wednesday was drafted specially for maintenance of peace and order and is particularly significant as it aims in greatly increasing the terms of sentences for crimes disturbing peace, or tending to weaken the wartime structure of the Empire.

Under the proposed law, crimes that are to be punished particularly severely are incendiarism, threats, transportation disturbances, communications interruptions, gas and electricity service interruptions, robbery, acts that obstacle production, or any others causing uneasiness to the economic life of weakening the defense structure of the country.

Main points of the proposed law are as follows:

1. Act of murder for the object of disturbing national administration shall be punished by death or life sentence.
2. Those disturbing or obstacling the duty of officials engaged in air defense activities shall be imprisoned for not more than seven years.
3. Those stocking or refusing to sell goods in order to obtain illegal profit shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than five years or a fine of not more than ¥10,000.
4. Those destroying or damaging structures for air defense shall be given death or life sentence.
5. Those damaging facilities for meteorological observations or obstacling such observations shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than 10 years.
6. Those damaging communication equipments or obstacling communications shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than one year.
7. Those damaging gas and electricity equipments or obstacling their distribution shall be punished by a sentence ranging from life to more than one year.
8. Those damaging production equipments or obstacling production shall be sentenced to life or not less than one year imprisonment.
9. Those committing incendiary acts or destroying dwelling houses, railway trains, electric cars, motor cars, ships, airplanes or mines shall be punished by life or not less than 10 years imprisonment.

The existing provisions on punishment for acts of threatening nature, obstacling streets and roads, the passage of trains and electric tram cars, or causing accidents to trains and trams, breaking into houses, murdering people, putting poison into water pipes or resorvoirs, and others are to be revised to give much severer punishments than under the present criminal code.

Also, under the new wartime special criminal law, only two attorneys will be allowed for one defendant. Also, in case of wartime robbery, the trial can be held without permitting the services of an attorney

### Osaka Castle in Manila

"An Osaka Castle is towering near the main thoroughfare in Manila," say Japanese soldiers, according to a special Manila dispatch reaching a local paper. The building is a pro-Japanese Filipino's residence constructed on the pattern of the Osaka Castle several years ago and even the gold dolphin for which the castle is noted is mounted on this imitation castle, adds the dispatch.

### Key Ministers in Lower House

The picture shows Cabinet Ministers at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. Left to right: Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister-without-Portfolio Teiichi Suzuki and Premier General Hideki Tojo.

## TOKYO-BUENOS AIRES RELATION DISCUSSED

### Tomii Visits Argentine Foreign Office—Brazil Holds Italian Ship

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Argentina, paid a visit to the Argentine Foreign Office today, and remained for an extensive conference, it was reported here from Buenos Aires by the German News Agency today.

The purport of the meeting was not divulged, but observers expressed their belief that Mr. Tomii requested the continuance and facilitation of trade between Argentina and Japan, D.N.B. said.

**Italian Ship Detained**

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—Brazilian forces suddenly acted on Government orders today and forcibly detained the Conte Grande, 25,661-ton Italian merchant vessel lying at anchor in port Santos, 200 miles south of Rio de Janeiro, it was learned here through a German News Agency dispatch from the Brazilian capital today.

It was indicated that the move was a precautionary measure of defense, concluded the report.

**Defense Talks Proposed**

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 21.—Although the matter of summoning a conference of the Pan-American chiefs of staff has been under discussion by the special committee on hemispheric defense, Juan Batista Rosetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, proposed it as a motion during the general session yesterday, it was learned today.

(Meanwhile, Leon Laleau, Foreign Minister of Haiti, suggested the establishment of a permanent committee for

(Continued on Page 2)

### *Paw Tun Is Directed To Form New Cabinet Of Burma Government*

Domei

**LISBON, January 21.—Following the arrest and forced deposition of U Saw, former Premier of Burma, by British authorities, Paw Tun, Minister of Internal Affairs, has been directed to form and head the new Burmese Cabinet, it was reliably learned here today from Rangoon.**

## SINGAPORE HAS NO FLOUR

### Authorities Prohibit Manufacture of White Bread

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—Singapore, quavering before relentless Japanese advances through the Malay Peninsula, has finally come to feel the pinch of diminishing flour supplies, it was reported here from Singapore today.

Local authorities have imposed prohibitions on the manufacture and sale of white bread, the report said.

Heavy penalties for violation of these restrictions and the use of a substitute "health bread", ballyhooed to contain nutritious vitamins, has been announced by the authorities.

## CHARTER PORTUGUESE SHIP

### Specially Sent Out to Bring Home Axis Diplomats From U.S.

Transocean

LISBON, January 14.—The Portuguese 8,980-ton steamer Nyassa is scheduled to sail for North America on January 22 to bring to Europe diplomats and officials of Axis Powers in the United States.

The ship has been specially chartered for this purpose. Exchange of diplomats of the United States and Axis Powers, therefore, will take place on Portuguese soil.

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION TO BE REVOKED SOON

### Report Is Based on Radio Statement Made by Sir Victor Sassoon at Bombay

D.N.B.

SHANGHAI, January 21.—The arrest and imprisonment of the Premier of Burma, U Saw, by the British will shortly be followed by another drastic measure. It has become known that the Indian Constitution of 1935 will be revoked, thus completely abolishing the even restricted Indian self-administration. For the duration of the war, the British Government will transfer all power to the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, thus enabling him to carry unrestricted dictatorship over India.

A decision to this effect has already been made in London where the imperialistic group of the Cabinet, headed Premier Winston Churchill and the Secretary for India, Leopold Amery, have most frankly and drastically opposed all Indian wishes regarding an expansion of self-administration as a prerequisite for an active Indian cooperation in the war. In view of the growing danger of possible uprisings in India they have decided to abolish the Indian Constitution. These plans of Premier Churchill first became known through the radio statement of Sir Victor Sassoon at Bombay.

In preparation for the imminent cancellation of the Indian Constitution, Sir Victor demanded that the Minister for India for the duration of the war should place his entire powers in the hands of the Viceroy who would then proclaim a state of national emergency, thus ruling India as dictator. India must never be allowed to interfere with the British war efforts, Sir Victor declared, concluding that despite the words of loyalty, it appeared as if quite a number of leaders of the Indian Congress hate England so intensely that they are willing to surrender their fellow countrymen to the grace and mercy of the Japanees forces by way of passive resistance.

**Saw's Arrest Outrageous**

The arrest of the Burmese Premier, U Saw, gives an idea of the frightened state of mind into which the British authorities have fallen because of the Japanese advance in Malaya. According to a British communique, U Saw was arrested before he had reached his home country, reports the D.N.B.

The Burmese statesman had gone to London in order to discuss the granting of the dominion status to Burma with the British Government, or at least to enter into negotiations of preparatory measures, aiming at this step. The negotiations, however, were in vain. U Saw then nobly declared that in spite of the unpleasant experiences of his stay in London, he was leaving Great Britain without bitterness. He made the return journey via the United States, where, accompanied by the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, he called on the American authorities in Washington. Here again U Saw refrained from critical comments on his stay in London and showed a reticence which even the British press praised as "gentlemanlike". Now he received his reward.

The unbelievable fact remains that the British Government which pretends to fight for the freedom and the rights of the small nations in particular and the democratic principles in

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Stockholm Audience Sees American Film Showing Japanese Bombing Pearl Harbor*

An American newsreel showing Pearl Harbor in smoke as the Japanese Navy carried out its surprise attack on Oahu on December 8 and a scene of the last conference at the White House between the Japanese Ambassadors and the State Department officials was released in Stockholm recently before a tense audience, reports Domei.

The film first showed the newspapers in Broadway, New York, reporting the attack of the Japanese naval forces in Hawaii, with large headlines blazing across the page. Then the scene shifted to the editorial office of a large newspaper of the same city where everybody appeared so confused and excited and was franctically banging on his typewriter.

After this preliminary, the movie audience was taken to Hawaii. Japanese planes could be seen swooping down on Pearl Harbor and several buildings below enveloped in flames and columns of black smoke.

In a scene of the Japanese Ambassadors' last call on the State Department, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura appeared rather weary and taut from the many days of continuous negotiations with the President of the United States and the members of the State Department who refused to carry on the negotiations in the same spirit of sincerity with which the Japanese were conducting the discussions. Ambassador Saburo Kurusu had the same expression. He appeared tense and in his face could be seen determination and resolve, a determination to see the matter through. The Domei correspondent indicated that he could not help expressing his heart-felt sympathy for the Japanese Ambassadors who had exerted more than super-human efforts for the welfare of Japan.

In the scene at the Japanese Embassy at Washington, the staff members were seen burning important diplomatic documents. Some were looking at the fire as it licked up the paper while others could be seen calmly smoking their pipes. Outside of the Embassy, about 20 American citizens were seen shaking their fists at the men inside the compounds of the Embassy, in a terribly excited mood.

The last scene showed the courageous and skilful action of the Japanese submarines somewhere in the Pacific. The audience seemed deeply impressed and also excited at the brilliant and heroic achievements of the Japanese Navy.

### Enemy Seen in Panic As Part of Lines Penetrated

### RETREAT IS STARTED

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, January 21.—Panic seized the entire line of America's Philippine defenses when one section of their Bataan stronghold was penetrated today by a strong Japanese thrust, with the result that great confusion reigns in the last enemy bulwark on the Bataan Peninsula.

Reconnaissance flights by Japanese planes reveal that beleaguered enemy artillery units which had put up spirited resistance during the last several days are now retreating in a disorderly rout toward Manila Bay.

Likewise, panic-stricken Philippine forces are fleeing in trucks and motor cars across the hills toward the western coast of the peninsula.

**Land Near Olangapo**

**Domei**

**SOMEWHERE ON BATAAN PENINSULA, January 21.—Japanese troops at dawn, Thursday, successfully landed at a certain point near Olangapo, on Bataan Island, in the face of stiff enemy resistance and are continuing their drive southward along the peninsula.**

**Order Being Restored**

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 21.—Restoration of peace and order in Holo City following Japanese occupation of Holo Island of the Sulu Archipelago, situated midway between Mindanao Island and the North Borneo coast, is rapidly under way following the selection of a new mayor and various secretaries last Wednesday, according to an announcement by the Japanese Navy Information section here today.

Inauguration of the emergency city government is being hurried as active steps for the restoration of normalcy are being taken under the leadership of the new mayor who has much influence among the Moro tribes.

**U.S. Mask Torn Off**

Special to the Yomiuri

MANILA, January 21.—Jose Larsar, a Filipino Army Captain, who became a prisoner of the Japanese Army during a fierce battle in the northern part of Bataan Peninsula, stripped the mask of hypocrisy from the face of the so-called American democracy, and revealed how the American troops indulged in wanton destruction and plunder when they found they could not hope to win against the Japanese, in a heated broadcast from the Manila Broadcasting Station on January 20.

"I am a victim of the Greater East Asia War in which the Philippines were forced to take part, and I owe my life to the mercy of the Japanese forces. Before the outbreak of the war, I was under the delusion that cooperation with America was the only path for my country to follow, but I have awakened from this silly dream.

"It is my infinite regret that I did not know the real nature of the Japanese, for I was taught that they were unruly devils. I realize now that the Japanese army is the most disciplined and warm-hearted in the world. Under the kind and able management of the Japanese all the towns and villages, even our great city of Manila, is being directed toward a New Order in East Asia. Japanese and Filipino alike are devoting their energies to the reconstruction of the Philippines.

"The American troops were concerned only about their own safety, and we Filipinos were forced to the firing-line while they remained in the background. They even tied some of

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Von Wiegand, Famed I.N.S. Correspondent, Deeply Moved by Kind Treatment at Manila*

Special to the Yomiuri

MANILA, January 21.—How 68 year-old Karl Von Wiegand, well-known Hearst correspondent, paid tribute to the large-heartedness of the Japanese, was related by a special correspondent here today.

Von Wiegand made a name for himself in 1927 when as International News correspondent he boarded the Zeppelin on its first journey round the world. He was regarded in Europe and America as an authority on Oriental affairs, and is also familiar to all Japanese. In November, 1940, he was sent by Hearst to Chungking, but failing to enter the city, he journeyed to Manila via Hongkong.

After the occupation of Manila by the Japanese Forces, Von Wiegand was included in a group of foreign non-combatants interned at St. Thomas University. Due to age and eye-trouble, however, he was allowed to go free, and at the time of the interview he was living in an apartment on Gonzales Street.

On the evening of January 20, the Yomiuri correspondent called on the aged newsman, and Von Wiegand, reclining at ease on a large sofa, spoke as follows:

"I came to Manila on December 12, and heard that war had been declared the next day while at the Manila Hotel. I often saw General MacArthur, but had no opportunity of talking to him. After the Japanese Forces occupied Manila I was taken to St. Thomas University along with a lot of other non-combatants, but due to my old age and eye-trouble, the Japanese treated me with great kindness, and I was allowed to come here. I really do not know how to express my gratitude for all the many kindnesses that I have received. I have been to Japan many times and have more than a few friends there. If possible, it is my desire to go to Tokyo, or to Shanghai, and consult an eye-specialist."

Von Wiegand refused to say anything about the American policy in East Asia prior to the outbreak of the war, but he admitted that the fall of Singapore would determine once and for all Japanese supremacy in the area and expressed profound admiration for their lightning war progress.

## CHURCHILL IS FACING CRISIS SINCE RETURN

### Immediate Reshuffling of Cabinet, However, Is Quite Unlikely

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—Since his return from Washington, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been confronted with the greatest crisis of his career as British Prime Minister, the News Chronicle has declared, according to reports of the Dagens Nyheter correspondent received here today.

It was doubted that immediate reshuffle of the War Cabinet would take place, before Winston Churchill ends his vital consultations with key officials, the report stated.

Opposition members in the House of Commons are waiting to direct searching questions on governmental policies regarding the War in East Asia during the next session of Parliament, but it was assumed the Prime Minister will attempt to defer detailed answers.

**British Will Recover**

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—In his initial appearance before Parliament since his return from the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that, although he was gravely concerned about British reverses in East Asia, he is implicitly confident that military fortunes will be retrieved in the future, it was learned here from London today.

The Prime Minister further disclosed that he would preside over a three-day discussion of the East Asia topic and call for a vote of confidence, if any apprehension was revealed in

(Continued on Page 2)

### Use of Wits

Japanese soldiers often achieve signal successes in battlefields by using their wits, according to reports reaching here from the fronts. In the recent mopping-up operation along the southwestern coast of Luzon Island the enemy left several oil drums which were at once made into a boat for carrying soldiers, while in the battle of Kuala Lumpur the Japanese soldiers made rafts out of palm trees to cross rapids and carried out a surprise attack.

## CHUNGKING REFUSES FORCES FOR MALAYA

### Chiang Reportedly Rejects British Plea for Aid—Disappointment Seen

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 21.—Recent British requests for Chinese re-enforcements in Malaya were flatly refused by General Chiang Kai-shek, a Chungking military spokesman has announced, according to Chungking dispatch received here today.

On the other hand, the British Government is reported to have sent a vigorous protest through Sir Archibald Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Chungking, declaring that no such demand have been made.

**Chungking Agitated**

The imminent fall of Singapore is producing an unusual shock on the Chungking regime. The leaders of the puppet Government, vainly dreaming of ultimate victory, relied not a little on Anglo-American assistance, material and moral, but the last ray of hope is fast flickering out with the successive reverses suffered by the United States and Britain and the subsequent expulsion of their evil influences from the East Asiatic bloc, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The only reward acquired by the Generalissimo for dancing to the tune of these two countries was not the Anglo-American aids, but on the contrary, a demand by them for military assistance, a complete isolation of Chungking, and a shadowy outlook in their future warfare. Such state of affairs is causing a controversy among the higher-ups of the Chungking regime as to whether or not they should continue futile resistance and at the same time, the confidence they first placed in America and Britain is slowly changing to resentment, particularly against the latter. The effects of the estrangement of feeling this engendered between Chungking and the America-Britain combination are worthy of special attention.

Foreign dispatches recently are ceaselessly reporting a crisis in relations between these countries. A Reuter correspondent in Chungking made a lengthy radio broadcast on the sad plight of the Chungking regime on January 19, which was accidentally picked up in Lisbon, creating a topic of

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Dramatic Encounter of Japanese Forces With Anti-British Burmese at Tavoy Told*

In the midst of severe fighting between British troops and the Imperial forces at Tavoy, Burma, a dramatic encounter of the Japanese troops with anti-British Burmese, who in response to the Japanese march into Burma, rose in arms against Great Britain, was reported by an Army Propaganda corps from an undisclosed place.

On a certain day in January the Japanese troops crossed the Thai-Burma border, the corp states, and on the night of January 18 mopping-up campaign was completed in the section north of a certain place.

Soon afterward, a fresh attack was started under the cloak of night upon the enemy positions around Tavoy equipped with several field guns, continues the corps, saying:

"Our troops marched on, enveloping the enemy positions. Suddenly we sighted eight enemy planes over us. They began dropping incendiary bombs and machine-gunning the city of Tavoy, apparently resorting to land-scorching tactics. The enemy bombs caused fires in several places in the city, but not a single soldier of our forces, however, was wounded or killed. As we closed in on the enemy positions, they immediately began to fire."

Thirty minutes later, however, the issue was decided with the Japanese troops' advance into the enemy positions, states the propaganda corps, emphasizing, it was at this time that the Imperial Forces encountered the anti-British Burmese troops who were attacking the enemy from the rear. As the two forces met a shout of joy was raised from both sides.

The enemy troops were almost annihilated with the collapse of their first line positions and remnants fled in disorder, says the corps, concluding, thus the Imperial Force finelly occupied the still burning city of Tavoy, the first point of importance to be captured by the Japanese in Burma.

### Last-Minute Move Made To Consolidate Island Defense

### BIG BATTLE IN JOHORE

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 21.—While the Japanese threat against Singapore is being steadily intensified with penetration into Johore by Japanese troops daily becoming deeper, the British are desperately hurrying final preparations toward strengthening Singapore's defenses; reports reveal the additional arrival of an undisclosed number of Hurricane Fighters at the British naval base.

Simultaneously, an undisclosed number of transports between 2,000 and 3,000 tons in size have slipped into Singapore harbor, undoubtedly to evacuate British nationals still remaining in Singapore.

Feverish British preparations include the prospective arrival in the near future of a number of Australian divisions to be thrown into the British "Gibraltar of East Asia" for its final stand.

**Fierce Fighting Rages**

**Domei**

**SHANGHAI, January 21.—British forces in Malaya, including Indian and Australian troops, were engaged in intensive fighting throughout the day yesterday with Japanese units which have been threatening British defenses along the western approaches to Singapore, according to field dispatches reaching here from the northern Johore front.**

**The battle was fought mainly in the southern sector of the Muar River valley where the Japanese force has been driving toward an enemy supply line following its landing.**

**Japanese Reach Key Point**

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON MALAY FRONT, January 21.—Spearheads of the Japanese units, advancing like a hurricane toward Singapore along the western coast of Malay Peninsula, by reaching a certain point at 4 p.m. yesterday after their successful crossing of a river northwest of Batu Pahat Monday afternoon, have completely intercepted the path of retreat of the British remnant troops. The main corps of the Japanese Force are continuing their spirited drive toward a key enemy base.

**Retreat From Segamat Sector**

Domei

BERNE, January 20.—British forces in the Segamat sector, northwestern region of Johore and on the road to Singapore are now forced to retreat as the Japanese have succeeded in completing an encirclement move around the British left wing, it was reported here today by Reuters and United Press agencies. With the early retreat of Indian forces, reinforcements were led to the Malaya front by Major-General H. Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australian troops in Singapore and Malaya. In spite of this, the British position has become untenable with the arrival of Japanese advance forces to the Muar River sector, the report said.

The critical inferiority of Singapore's air defense is daily growing

(Continued on Page 2)

# ARMY CHIEF LAUDS TRANSPORTS' CREW

## Bravery of Men on These Ships During Landings Praised by General Sugiyama

Though the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Forces are due chiefly to the brave and gallant character of the officers and men, the efforts of the transports' crew members who are experiencing the same danger and painstaking ordeals should not be overlooked. This was particularly stressed by General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, who handed a letter of appreciation on December 24, 1941, in recognition of their meritorious services.

In order to acquire a first-hand information from the participants of the risky trips, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi sponsored a round-table conference which was attended by Major Kametaro Tominaga and Major Shozo Nakajima of the Army Press Section and the members of the Ayatosan Maru and Sakura Maru which transported the Japanese Forces to effect a surprise landing on Kota Bharu. Following are the detailed accounts given by those who took part in the conference.

Nichi Nichi: "The object of the round-table conference being to introduce to the masses the efforts of the transports' crew, it is hoped that a minute description will be given concerning their hardships in transporting troops to their destination."

Major Nakajima: "One of the characteristics of the War of Greater East Asia is the distance of the battle front from the Japanese mainland and the impossibility of reaching enemy territory unless by ships. At the outset of the current war, some 200 warships and 1,300 airplanes were still active in the vicinity of the projected landing places so that we naturally harbored a great deal of anxiety. Fortunately, however, only few vessels had been damaged through enemy attacks and the War of Greater East Asia is being carried out to a letter of 'T.'

"The detailed reports of the landing were made known to the public time and again, but the hardships of the transports' crew members so far were not given prominence notwithstanding the important role they played."

Major Tominaga: "The landings effected by the Imperial Forces during the current war vary completely from those carried out on the Chinese continent as the troops had to undergo a long sea journey and, moreover, enemy resistance was very fierce. Furthermore, the enemy was equipped with an air force and a navy to make landings still more difficult for the Japanese officers and men."

Matsusaburo Hiraishi, chief engineer of Sakura Maru: "The members of the crew and the soldiers were total strangers, but apparently, they had something in common and therefore got along very nicely throughout the voyage. At the time we left port, neither the soldiers nor the crew members knew their destination or that the war has been declared on America and Britain but somehow, they sensed the weighty mission resting on their shoulders.

"When I first learned of the projected landing, I knew then and there that it may not be possible for the entire members to return alive. I hesitated to reveal the truth to the crew but at the same time, realized that they should know at least what they were dying for so I told each man that they are about to take part in the landing at the Kota Bharu shore and that the time has come for them to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the State.

"We drank a toast to the successful landing and each member was sent out of my room to take his respective place. The weather was quite rough and due, moreover, to pitch darkness, it was exceedingly hard and dangerous for the troops to take to the small craft. Immediately after the first boat pulled away from the side of the transport, enemy airplanes droned overhead and their machine-guns were soon spitting hot lead in our direction.

Major Nakajima: "The majority of the people are prone to think that the landing operation simply means taking troops from one port to another, and that therefore, it is almost tantamount to land operations once they reach shore. However, the land operations are aided by artillery and air units with the result that by the time the infantry charges into the enemy line, a greater part of the enemy battery is either silenced or heavily damaged.

"Not so with the operation of the landing parties. The enemy defense line, when the landing is about to be effected, is intact and since there is no protection at all in proceeding toward them over the water surface, the soldiers are exposed to the relentless fire of the machine-guns and other arms. In face of these adverse conditions, the transports must carry the troops close to the shore so that the difficulties as well as the dangers of the crew members are hardly describable.

"When the transportation of troops is completed, the vessels must sail from port to port for the transportation of munitions and foodstuffs. In this case, they travel alone, but when carrying troops, 20 to 30 ships proceed with the same speed under naval escort.

"Unless enemy submarines are operating in the vicinity or unless they are exposed to other dangers, the transports maintain a uniform speed and proceed in a certain formation. It is customary for them to reach the enemy waters toward midnight and complete the disembarkation of troops by daybreak but the absolute darkness in the surroundings entails the members of the crew to battle not a small amount of difficulties.

"The circumstances being such as described above, it is beyond reason to commander ordinary freighters and turn them over to the army for the task immediately. It is necessary to give them thorough training and education."

# JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

**Thursday, January 22**

**ASAHI—Great Declaration of Greater East Asia Construction**

**NICHI NICHI—Magnificent Declaration of Greater East Asia**

**KOKUMIN—Japanese Advance into Burma**

**YOMIURI—Guiding Principle of War of Greater East Asia**

**HOCHI—Great Idea for Establishment of Greater East Asia**

## Great Declaration for Greater East Asia Construction

ASAHI

The administrative speech delivered by Premier Hideki Tojo at the outset of the reconvened session of the Imperial Diet is the bold declaration of the guiding principle of the War of Greater East Asia and straightforward manifestation of an outline of various measures to be carried out in areas to be included in the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Because of the importance of its contents and clearness of its expression, the address must be said a historic utterance, which is nothing but the Empire's declaration to the world concerning the construction of Greater East Asia.

Explaining the guiding principle of the current war, Premier Tojo declared that "the cardinal point in the War of Greater East Asia, which our Empire is now prosecuting, is to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and to bring the regions with important resources under Japan's control, thereby augmenting our fighting strength and, in close co-operation with Germany and Italy, to extend increasingly vigorous operations and to fight through until the United States and the British Empire are brought to their knees."

He also pointed out that "it is truly an unprecedentedly grand undertaking that our Empire should, by adding to these regions, establish an everlasting peace in Greater East Asia with a new conception, which will mark a new epoch in the annals of mankind, and proceed to construct a new world order along with our allies and friendly Powers in Europe."

Concerning measures to be carried out in the occupied areas and other regions to be included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Premier Tojo declared that it is the intention of the Government that this construction, which is absolutely essential for the defense of Greater East Asia, be controlled and dealt with by Japan itself, while regarding other regions, appropriate measures be taken as the war situation develops in accordance with the tradition, culture and other circumstances of each people.

As concrete measures to be taken in this connection, the Premier made clear that Japan will not only eradicate thoroughly the sources of Anglo-American evils but intends to convert Hongkong and the Malay Peninsula into bulwarks for the defense of Greater East Asia. As regards the Philippines, if the peoples of the islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence. As for Burma, he added, what Japan contemplates is not different from that relating to the Philippines.

As regards the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, if they continue as at present their attitudes of resisting Japan, the Premier told the Diet this country will show no mercy in crushing them. But, he said, if their peoples come to understand Japan's real intentions and express willingness to cooperate, we will not hesitate to extend them our help with full understanding for their welfare and progress. Concerning Chungking, the Premier also made it clear that as long as it continues meaningless resistance, Japan will thoroughly crush "that regime".

As pointed out by Premier Tojo, in view of the fact that Hongkong and Malaya have been the bases of British exploitation in East Asia, it is only proper to bring them under our control to make them the bulwarks of the defense of East Asia. The promise of independence to the Philippines and Burma on the condition that they understand our true intentions indicates that the task we are undertaking for the construction of Greater East Asia is based on the spirit of our national foundation to make each people enjoy their proper places. Giving full consideration to the Premier's address, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and Chungking must give serious reflection to their attitudes, for this is the critical moment which will decide their fate in the future.

## Magnificent Declaration of Greater East Asia

NICHI NICHI

The first utterance concerning the Greater East Asia administration was made by Premier Hideki Tojo. World attention is now concentrated on the Empire's plans in Greater East Asia which have been made clear through the Premier's address at the Diet. Germany, Italy and other allied nations must have undoubtedly strengthened their confidence in this country, while neutral third countries which have been hesitant in deciding their attitudes must have received strong suggestions through the manifestation of this unshakeable determination of the Empire. Learning the speedy, bold attitude of this country toward the construction, our enemies, the United States and Britain, must have been struck with terror.

The Premier declared that we will fight through until the United States and the British Empire are brought to their knees. Since receiving the Imperial Rescript on the day of war declaration, one hundred million people of the Empire have been firmly resolved in this task.

Policies for the construction in the south after defeating the Anglo-American influences have been what the people eagerly have awaited. The Premier's explanation regarding this is quite clear and straightforward. It is to establish a moral order based on the spirit of the national founding of the Empire—to make each people enjoy its own proper place. Although the expression is simple, its meaning is profound. The establishment of a new era by mutual collaboration of the races in East Asia by realizing a moral order is the true aim of the liberation and restoration of East Asia.

In order to make each people enjoy their proper place, the defense of Greater East Asia must first of all be perfected. In this sense it is quite proper to make Hongkong and Malaya as the bulwarks of defense in this region.

As to the Philippines, the Premier declared the honor of independence will be granted to them according to their attitude. Not only for the Philippines, it is a great question for the entire East Asia.

It is a pity for Australia and the Dutch East Indies are rushing to their own destruction. They will be forced sooner or later to realize their mistakes.

Receiving the Imperial Rescript on the day of the war declaration, the entire nation has been making utmost efforts for the fulfilment of the war objective. Our efforts must be concentrated for the destruction of the United States and Britain. Reading the Premier's declaration, we wish to renew our determination to collaborate with the national policy in our own occupational fields.

## Japanese Advance Into Burma

KOKUMIN

The British authorities on January 19 announced the arrest of Premier U Saw of Burma. This eloquently speaks of how the British lay stress on Burma as the first defense line of India and that India is virtually threatened as the result of the threatened collapse of the British army in the Malay Peninsula. Moreover, the arrest of Premier U Saw, who is regarded as one of the anti-Japanese leaders of Burma, should be regarded as Britain's non-confidence in the people of Burma. At the same time this should be regarded as the British high-handed measures to bear upon the oppressed races in East Asia.

We cannot but dismiss with a laugh various rumors emanating from the British sources that Japan has an aggressive intention in its advance into Burma. Britain should be the first country to know who is the aggressor in Burma. That Japan has neither territorial design nor aggressive intention toward Burma is vividly demonstrated in the fact that Japan is intending to release various races in East Asia from the yoke of Britain and the United States, which in the past century exhausted them.

That the Premier in his Diet speech stated "if the peoples of Burma will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence" will be sufficient enough to show Japan's real intention to place various races in East Asia in their own proper places through the Greater East Asia war. This intention of Japan was also endorsed in the Diet speech of the Foreign Minister.

The Imperial Headquarters on January 21 announced that the Imperial Forces occupied Tavoy, key point in Burma. It should be noted that the Japanese act is not any aggression toward Burma but a campaign to release Burmese from the yoke of Britain.

## Guiding Principle of War of Greater East Asia

YOMIURI

Premier Hideki Tojo in his administrative speech yesterday outlined the aims of the Greater East Asia War. Was there any country which, while prosecuting a war, clarified measures to deal with the war itself? This could only be done by one who sincerely loves peace and wages war only as a means of self-defense.

In this connection, Premier Tojo clarified three points: firstly, the Imperial Government will retain those areas which are absolutely necessary for defense of Greater East Asia; secondly, the Imperial Government is also ready to respect tradition and culture of those who understand Japan's true intentions and co-operate with it; thirdly, the Imperial Government has a full understanding of the national welfare and development of those who, by their own self-consciousness, will work as partners in construction of East Asia.

Japan harbors no animosity toward the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. Toward the former, Japan has sincerely desired to maintain friendly relations based upon mutual prosperity. However, the Netherlands East Indies challenged Japan by armed force. But Japan, even now, does not want to bring the whole of Netherlands East Indies territory into war.

Anglo-American allegations that the Greater East Asia War is a war of aggression was completely frustrated by Japan's clarification of the guiding principle of the war. This will surely awaken those third powers who are quite at a loss to decide their attitude vis-a-vis the current war. And we also pledge ourselves to attain the objectives of the sacred war.

## Great Idea for Establishment of Greater East Asia

HOCHI

At the outset of the 79th session of the Imperial Diet which was reopened yesterday, the Premier, General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo delivered their respective Diet speechs. We have no intention of commenting on their individual speech. However, we cannot but place significance to the fact that they boldly expressed in their speeches the great ideal to establish a new order in East Asia. The fact that the highest responsible persons of the States boldly expressed the frames of the lofty ideal for establishment of Great East Asia, when the war is in full swing, eloquently speaks how smoothly the war is making progress. Therefore, we expect that the world, which had been blind to the actual situation developing rapidly, owing to the false propaganda on the part of Britain and the United States, will be surely awaken to the actual situation in East Asia.

The Premier announced that the basic policy of establishing the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has its origin in the great spirit which guided the foundation of our Empire, its aim being to enable each country and people in Greater East Asia to have its proper place and demonstrate its real character, thereby securing an order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on ethical principles with Japan serving as its nucleus. This demonstrates that the basic ideal to establish the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere derives its origin from the spirit "Hakko Ichiu" or eight corners under one sky.

As for the announcement that if the people of the Philippines and Burma will hereafter understand the real intention of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence, it should be interpreted as a guarantee that Japan will give them such honor in case of their full cooperation in the true sense of the term.

# SHANGHAI, HONGKONG CHINESE ARE WARNED

## China Paper Tells Intellectuals To Desert Chungking and Work With Nanking

Transocean

NANKING, January 11.—A warning to the intellectuals of Shanghai and Hongkong, that it was the spiritual bondage of these circles which brought about the passive role of China toward Anglo-Saxon pressure during the past decades, was issued by the semi-official Ming Kuo Yih Pao in a leading article today.

President Wang Ching-wei, the paper continued, did not rely upon third-nation mediation, which would once more have placed the stigma of passiveness upon China, but courageously stepped-up with an active peace movement, for which China and Japan at present form active bases.

The paper called on intellectuals to desert Chungking forthwith and enter into wholehearted collaboration with Nanking in order to assist in the work of guaranteeing China's future within a reconstructed and liberated East Asia, stating that Chungking, even more than hitherto, had become a mere servant of Anglo-Saxon plans.

The journal concluded with an appeal for numerous comrades to join Nanking in order to enable the government to complete the work of the Sun Yat-sen revolution.

The Chung Pao, discussing Japan's attitude—which it described as one of enmity toward the Anglo-Saxons but friendship toward the peoples hitherto oppressed by them, particularly in the South Seas regions—stated that Japan had avoided the error of numerous formerly militarily victorious nations who neglected to base their military victories upon the solid foundation of a politically sound movement.

The present military activities, the paper added, merely formed the concluding part of long-time political plans on the part of Japan, thus guaranteeing a final and equitable victory by Japan for the entire East Asian peoples.

## *Tokyo-Buenos Aires Relation Discussed*

(Continued From Page 1)

hemispheric defense, it was revealed.

Thus far 73 proposals have appeared before the conference, a few of which are being disposed of by six separate committees. It has been predicted that all the proposals cannot obtain consideration within the scheduled time allotted for the conference and an extension of at least one day is expected.

It was disclosed that Chile, Peru and Paraguay have been the chief contributors of these measures, and mainly concern economic problems, while those advanced by Uruguay, Panama and the Dominican Republic, are directly influenced by the United States and deal paramountly with suppression of "Fifth Columnists," and other anti-Axis designs.

The remaining bills apply to trade and monetary relations of the various American Republics, it was reported.

**U.S. Threats Seen**

The pressure, Sumner Welles is presently exerting in Rio de Janeiro and North American diplomacy in all South American capitals, has reached a new climax, reports the German News Agency. The Americans are now openly demanding that the great South American countries follow the example of their Central American vassals, break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, and, if possible, declare war upon them. In case the South American countries insist on their sovereignty and on their right to choose their own course, they are menaced with worst reprisals. Thus, Mr. Welles has given them to understand, that they would be blockaded economically and financially, that no arms would be delivered to them, and that they would be morally outlawed. In this connection, the Chilean paper "Segundas Noticias" is publishing a report on United States naval demonstrations along the Chilean coast.

If the great South American states should again refuse to let themselves be degraded to the rank of colonies of the United States, a number of demands will be raised by America, which are to undermine their sovereignty. Thus, common concentration camps for all Axis nationals, residing in Latin America, are proposed. An Inter-American Dies committee is to be established, etc. This committee is to be given the right to make investigations in all American countries.

Whether the Rio delegates will be intimidated by these shameless threats will perhaps become apparent in the course of the next 48 hours. It may also be mentioned in this connection that according to informations from Rome, the Vatican would deeply regret the involvement of South America into the war. In the opinion of the highest Vatican circles, such a development would not only endanger South America's catholicism, but in view of the close ties existing between Italy and the Latin American countries it would undoubtedly cause an untold number of human tragedies.

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## *Last-Minute Attempts Made to Push Defense*

(Continued From Page 1)

acute despite scattered additions from nearby bases, and Major-General Bennett is currently addressing frantic appeals to Great Britain for immediate aid in this department, it was said.

**Japanese Pressure Admitted**

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—The British High Command in East Asia has issued a brief communique stating that Japanese Forces continue strong pressure against the whole western Malay front, it was reported here from Singapore today. The principal Japanese advance has been made along the coastal sectors between the Muar and the Batu Pahat rivers, the communique said.

## WAR-RISK RATES RENEWED

### British Insurance Schedule Applicable To All Sea Lanes

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—British war-risk insurance rates will be applied to all shipping routes throughout the world after February 10, according to a joint announcement made by insurance companies in London, it was reported from London last night. So far the western hemisphere has been exempted from the war-risk insurance.

**Smetanin for Moscow**

Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin will leave Tokyo for home on January 24. His visit there reportedly will be so short, as he is going for consultation with the Soviet Government and also on account of his health.

## *Gourmands Are Happy as Bumper Supply Of 'Ayu' or Trout Promised This Season*

Epicures are wetting their mouths and disciples of Izaak Walton are beaming with smiles for the Shiga Prefectural Fishery Experimental Station at Lake Biwa, assures them a bumper supply of "ayu" or trout is promised for this year, according to an angler of the Osaka Mainichi.

A survey conducted by the experimental station reveals that young "ayu" have shown remarkable growth this year, something unknown in the past. Some of them are said to be as large as 2.3 inches already compared to the average of 2 inches, and large schools are seen everywhere in the lake, which is the largest fresh water lake in Japan. As early as December, they were observed swimming up streams from the lakes and were brought up by many an angler.

This phenomenon is accountable to the active effort for their production made on the part of the staff of the experimental station, which took much pain in raising by artificial means in its hatchery over 300,000,000 "ayu," later discharged to the streams.

Another factor ascribable to the bumper catch is the abundant supply of rainfall registered last year for it helped to increase the hatching of the fish in the streams. The comparative warmth of climate after last November also assisted in its development by helping the growth of floating vegetation in the water of the lake serving as feed.

In view of the bright outlook predicted for this season, the paper adds that provided there are no great snow falls, there will be a large supply of "ayu" to bedeck the tables and cheer the gastronomists of Lake Biwa, who cannot enjoy sea fish.

## *Churchill Is Facing Crisis Since Return*

(Continued From Page 1)

respect to the Government's policies, said the report.

With the turn of events, a reorganization of the War Cabinet is likely to be deferred, surmised the report.

**Hartly Succeeds Wavell**

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—General Sir Allan Fleming Hartly, director of Military Operations and Intelligence of the British Army Headquarters in India until 1936, has been appointed the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in India succeeding General Sir Archibald Wavell, according to a German News Agency report from Stockholm today.

Lieutenant-General K. L. Morris has been commissioned Chief of Staff of the Indian Command, D.N.B. also learns.

## *Indian Constitution To Be Revoked Soon*

(Continued From Page 1)

general, ordered the arrest of a statesman simply because he asked for the dominion states for his country. Needless to mention, this status does not constitute the final phase of sovereignty.

Even to an enemy who announces his arrival for the sake of negotiations, freedom of movement is accorded for the duration of his stay and his return trip in the entire civilized world. The Burmese statesman did not come to London as an enemy, however, but in his capacity as Premier of a British colony, an office he held in accordance with a constitution, praised by the British as "democratic." Such a personality is now treated by the British like a criminal. U Saw is thus sharing the fate of the statemen of Iraq and Iran who also had to go into British captivity because they endeavored to fulfill their tasks in compliance with the wishes of their peoples.

## *Enemy Seen in Panic As Line Penetrated*

(Continued From Page 1)

us to trees so that escape was impossible, and many of us died as sacrifices for American cowardice.

"Moreover, the American troops never hesitated to plunder the villages they passed through, and the plight of our people was wretched beyond description. We had to watch in mute anger, unable to do anything while our friends and relatives were insulted and ill-treated before our very eyes. Was this the democracy of the Americans? Was this the much-vaunted freedom, the oft-boosted independence, of American democracy?

"Now that this hypocritical mask has been torn asunder, and all our people have realized the true nature of the Americans, it is our duty and the initial step that we have to take, to sever all connection with the United States and begin a new life as an integral part of the New Order in East Asia."

## SECESSION TO BE MOOTED

### S. African Nationalist to Present Motion for Independence

Transocean

ANKARA, January 13.—A resolution demanding the separation of the Union of South Africa from the British Empire will be submitted to the South African Parliament by the leader of the South African Nationalists, Dr. Malan, according to a Capetown report received here.

Dr. Malan informed Parliament yesterday that a resolution to the above effect was forthcoming. In his resolution, Dr. Malan will "request Parliament to proclaim South Africa an independent republic."

## Unity Through Religion

For the purpose of banding East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere inhabitants into one body through the medium of religions, a union of various religious organizations—Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islamism—will be organized shortly through the good offices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association East Asia Bureau, it is reported.

## *Chungking Refuses Forces for Malaya*

(Continued From Page 1)

conversation there. The gist of the broadcast, as reported by a Nichi Nichi reporter in Lisbon, follows:

"The recent visit to Chungking of General Sir Archibald Wavell was a source of disappointment to the Generalissimo and his colleagues, for Sir Archibald demanded everything and offered nothing.

**Troops Asked**

"The British emissary asked for the dispatch of Generalissimo's troops to Burma, which incidentally will mean a virtual cessation of the Chinese resistance on the continent, and moreover, for the first-line mechanized units which General Chiang Kai-shek prized most. Nor were these all. Sir Archibald went so far as to suggest the Generalissimo to send his air units for the joint defense of Malaya and Burma.

"Coming as it did from Britain, which boasted the might of its air force as being equivalent, if not greater, to that of Germany, the last request is particularly interesting, or rather, amusing. Furthermore, General Wavell designated the number of troops to be expeditioned to Burma and assigned the field of their operations, revealing that he has taken the entire matter into his own hands.

"The unreasonble request and the impudence of Sir Archibald in his attitude had given cause to the Chungking leaders to look upon Britain with suspicious eyes and they issued a statement, asking what assistance Britain had given them so far, if at all.

"When Chungking signed a military alliance with America and Britain, the leaders had innocently believed that the two 'Great Powers' will chase the Japanese forces out of their continent. America, however, is blandly talking about the 'dullness' of the German activities and expressing views that the 'real military operations' of the United States will not take shape until 1943.

"The Chungking Administration, however, knows fully well that it is impossible for them to hold out until such a time and consequently, the vague assurances of the United States is far from consoling the down-hearted spirit of the Generalissimo and his subordinates. Immediate assistance by the Anglo-American Powers is the only thing they are craving for today and moreover, they are extremely anxious to know whether Britain is capable of guaranteeing the recovery of the lost territories."

**Singapore Fall Imminent**

Reliable sources in Lisbon, the correspondent says, firmly believe that the Reuter's reporter was stimulated by the imminence of the fall of Singapore, the so-called Gibraltar of the Orient, in making this broadcast. The most widely talked-about subject in Lisbon, he concludes, is, what will become of the Chungking regime when Singapore falls into the hands of the Japanese.

Meanwhile, another correspondent of the same paper in Buenos Aires, in exposing the peace talks among some of the Chungking leaders as reported by a special correspondent of an influential paper in Argentina, La Prenza makes the following revelation.

"Dr. Sun Fo reportedly has stated that in order to incite Chungking forces to stiffer resistance against the Japanese units, it is essential for Anglo-American Powers to send immediate aid in the form of munitions.

"The transportation of war materials is possible only for the duration of a period when the Burma Road can be utilized, which requires absolute urgency. Loud talk will do no good unless action is taken, and if this is not done very quickly it may be found impossible for the Chungking regime to continue to play second-fiddle to America and Britain."

The paper, in commenting on the subject at the end of the report, states that the possibilities of Chungking signing a separate truce with Japan have become real, thus recognizing the feasibility of an armistice between Japan and Chungking.

**Change of Tone**

It is interesting to note, the Nichi Nichi correspondent says, that the paper, which has been reporting the strengthening of the encirclement front against Japan, day in and day out, for months, has changed its attitude and carrying such reports and views.

A U.P. dispatch from Chungking on January 19 also discloses a pessimistic view among the Chungking leaders who admit that the fate of Chungking will be sealed when Singapore falls, as predicted in an influential Chungking paper.

Attention of the world should be drawn to the fact that the papers of British interests, which delude the people with vicious propaganda in the past, have carried such an article as would expose the weakness of the Allied forces, concludes the report.

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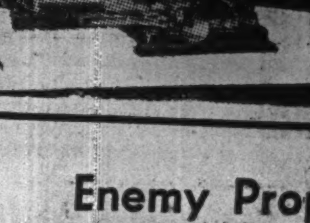
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